RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
S. G. VAZIFDAR, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

VOL. IX. NO. 3 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
11 Jan.	CHINA	7,932
8th "	CALEDONIA†	7,572
15th "	DEVANHA	8,992
22nd "	SICILIA‡	8,953
29th "	MOREA*	10,500
5th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
12th "	PLASSY‡	7,346
19th "	MALWA	10,853
26th "	NALDERA*	15,825

(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for sailing only.
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date About		Tons.
1921		
6th Jan. &	MASHOBRA ..	8,200
[illegible]	ANDALA ..	8,246
[illegible]	DILAWARA ..	8,160
[illegible]	NEURALIA ..	9,082

a "CHANDA".—Has accommodation for a limited number of second saloon passengers only.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
1921		
1st Jan. ..	NALDERA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney
15th " ..	DUNERA ..	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
29th " ..		Calls Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamer.	Remarks.
30th Dec. ..	BANDRA ..	P. Gulf ports via Karachi.
31st " ..	LHASA ..	Karachi Direct.
31st " ..	CHAKDARA ..	Gulf direct.
31st " ..	KARAPARA ..	E. & S. Africa.
3rd " ..	LINGAJ ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

Through and passage at P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged at these Offices.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Wood Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru.	M Kitamura	4020	24th Loc	4th Jan.
Yamato Maru	N Yamakata	4379	7th Jan.	14th Jan
Yoshida Maru No. 3	M Kojaka	4646	15th Jan	22nd Jan
Rangoon Maru	Y Nakajima	5050	27th Jan.	5th Feb.

This steamer arrives from New York via Yokohama, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For freight and passage apply to
S. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S. Kobayashi	30th Jan.	12th Feb.
Saigon Maru	I. Uichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kosedo Maru	T. Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Wallace Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."
BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON (DIRECT
NEXT APPROXIMATE SAILING.
20TH JANUARY, 1921.

FARES:—

	Rs.
First Class "A"	1,100
First Class "B"	1,000
First Class "C"	900
Second Class	800

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made o three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars appl to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5354.
Telegrams, "JALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kotr Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	8	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to

KIRPARAM KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$32,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiotlo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. M. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 26 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Mathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

S. D. E. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,500
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

G. K. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, Fort,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 86,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes o Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS

CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policities in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100.00.
Premium Reserve Funds exceeds Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR.
Manager.
Bombay-Branch.
42, Madans Street, Bombay.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager. B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 90 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

MAJANBHAI SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
We specialize in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPER. Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands for consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms.
Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.
Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 6½% p. a.
For further information Apply to:
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH., D.
Managing Director.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea.
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas.
Branch Secretary,
LYTTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, Fort.
BOMBAY.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Rail Plant"

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR CHEMICALS
SPECIALTIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus, Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to:
The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chemical Works: Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office: 9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALE.
Opp. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 8, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN'S THEATRE LD., ATTRACTIONS

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
W. BANVARD.
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS
To-day, Tuesday 4th, at 9-30 p. m.

"Plums for Picking"

A Light, Merry, Musical Revue
Wednesday and Thursday 5th and 6th
at 9-30 p. m.

"Girls & Giggles"

Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th
at 9-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 9th
at 5-30 p. m.

"COMING DOWN"

ELOBCRATELY STAGED. GORGEOUSLY DRESSED
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"A WOMAN'S LAW"

A Tale of a woman who married a waster. "Married in haste, repent at leisure" runs the old proverb and so it was in this case.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
will present
NEXT WEEK
Commencing Saturday 8th Jan,

'DAMAGED GOODS'

A Superb Screen Version of the most sensational and startling stage drama of the age—

"Damaged Goods"
"Damaged Goods"
"Damaged Goods"
"Damaged Goods"
at the

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).
ADULTS ONLY WILL BE ADMITTED.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
TO-NIGHT

Just for One Day—To-day!

Houdini, the world-famous Illusionist and the "Handcuff King" in an extremely thrilling Submarine Drama.

"TERROR ISLAND"

(6 Reels—6000 feet.)

A fascinating, Nerve-tingling Paramount Artcraft Picture, Starring the Beauty Queen of the Screen Miss LILA LEE.

A Comedy in the Programme.

SPECIAL TIMINGS :
5 ; 6-45 ; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

USUAL LOW RATES.

Box Rs. 2, Sofa Re. 1, First Class As. 12, 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd Class Ans. 3.

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES
These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.
MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE

To-day Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Holy Orders'
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Within the Law'
Featuring Alice Joyce

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Better Ole'
The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921
"Infatuation"
featuring Gaby Deslys

Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

THE EMPRESS

To-day Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Macbeth'
featuring Sir Herbert Tree

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Deemster'
By Hall Caine

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Mahabharat'
The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921
'Julius Caesar'
The greatest film of the age since "Quo Vadis"

Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Offer Cordial Greetings for the New Year to their patronsl ,and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema
New Churney Road,
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, the 4th January.
THE TERROR ISLAND
Paramount Artcraft Production
Featuring Harry Houdini, the famous Handcuff King
WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.
DARBY AND JOAN
From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Derwent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.
THURSDAY, the 6th January.
GIRL OF THE SEA
A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hilburn.
FRIDAY, the 7th January.
DARING HEARTS
A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM
Present TO-DAY and all week their another majestic production of superlative merit
RASPUTIN THE BLACK MONK
A true story of the Russian Revolution
Four Shows daily
at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Prize MATINEES on Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-30 add 5-15 p.m.

COMING
A Gorgeous Hindustan Master picture
SHREE KRISHNA LILA
OR
Childhood of Shree kresha

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
THIS WEEK

"THE LOST CITY"

(FRIST 3 EPISODES—6,000 FEET)
FILM HAS COST 50 LAKHS!!!
THE GREATEST ANIMAL-SERIAL OF CONTINUOUS THRILLS!
Ferocious Beasts of the African Jungles all playing their part in a manner that will it!
Featuring the Fascinating

JUANITA HANSEN!

A Two-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "PARCEL POST HUSBAND" in the Programme.

Please Note:—Seats for this super-extraordinery Serial can be reserved at the Globe Cinema (Sandhurst Road-Telephone No. 3455) and at the offices of Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, (Govardhan Building, New Churney Road--Telephone No. 2417) from 10 a.m. in the morning daily. Kindly understand that all the plans of To-day, To-morrow and Day after To-morrow are open at these two places—i. e. you can book seats in any of the 12 Shows.

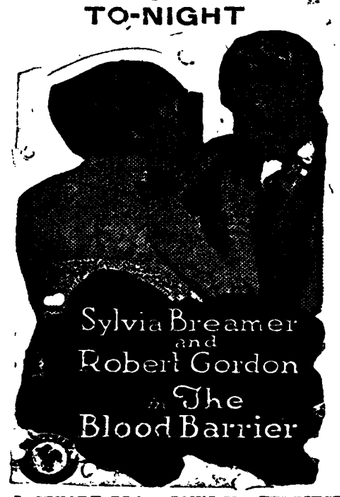
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.
This Palatial Picture Mahal is now admittedly the most fashionable and the most repectable evening rendezvous of European, Parse and Hindu families.
To-night 5 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EMPIRE

To-day, TUESDAY, only
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A RESTRAINED ARTISTIC PRODUCTION
"HOLY ORDERS"
"HOLY ORDERS"
Marie Corelli's Great Work
Marie Corelli's Ennobling Message to al Humanity:—
That the visualisation of "HOLY ORDERS" may bring the true message of the book right home to the PEOPLE who know that my heart is with them in all their joys and sorrows, is the sincere wish of their faithful friend MARIE CORELLI.

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road,
TO-NIGHT



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In 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE LATEST

YOU ARE PINCHED
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TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matinee on Saturdays and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays, at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Popular Prices
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

NEXT SATURDAY
Starts the Momentous and Sensational Film "DAMAGED GOODS" at the

West-End Cinema
AND
TO YOU—

On behalf of the Author, EUGENE BRIEUX, we wish to convey that the object of this Play is to uplift Humanity.

"DAMAGED GOODS"

Is An All-British production
It contains no scene to provoke scandel, or arouse disgust, nor is there in it any obscene word

"DAMAGED GOODS"

May be witnessed by everyone—adults of course—unless we are to believe that Folly and Ignorance are the necessary conditions of Virtue.

Yours Faithfully,
K. D. and Brothers.

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day TUESDAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Shakespeare on the Screen
£ 40,000 Production

"MACBETH"

It is Shakespeare's Greatest Tragedy acted by
The World's Most Famous Shakespeare Actor
SIR HERBERT TREE

We see Macbeth and Lady Macbeth just as they were in burning furnace of the poet's mind. One would think that Shakespeare had written his play with an eventual employment of the screen in his mind.

THE EMPRESS

Commg. next Sat. 8th Jan. 1921.

An adaptation from tne Colossal Epic of the great Bharat nation "Mahabharat".

THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES

"Nala & Damayanti"

"Nala & Damayanti"

The most outstanding achievement of ancient hindu literature produced on a Scale of Exceptional and gorgeousness and inconceivable Magnificence.

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OF OUR ASTOUNDING LAND AND SEA SERIAL.

Featuring the World-renownedHerculean Idol of Millions

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The Giant Gentleman of the Screen in the World's Master Mystery Serial.

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Opening 3 Episodes—6,000 feet this—Week

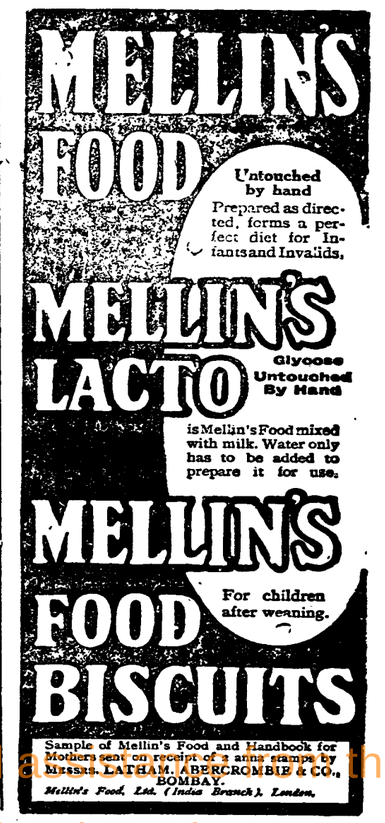
Universal's Serial Marvel

The Programme is supplemented by a 2-Reel Fairy Story for Big People and Little People

"Sinbad the Sailor"

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
Four Shows To-day, at 5-30; 7; 8-45 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)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Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 3.

The Western disturbance is giving moderate cloud in the Northwest India. A few light falls of rain occurred in Southeast Madras, Cuddalore reporting half an inch. Forecast.—An extension into Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd January 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi and Hissar, but moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature is normal both by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north-west. Humidity is in considerable defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is on an average below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad and above it in west Rajputana; night temperature is above the average, at Mount Abu and below it at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bhuj and Deesa and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, is nearly normal on the west Kathiawar coast and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average at Bhuj.

The Central Prpvinces.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Chanda and in the Berars; night temperature is below normal at Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

—The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and in excess at Karwar. Temperature is normal both by day and by night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and except at Belgaum the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Poona.

General Remarks.—Colombo and Negapatam report 0.36 in. and 0.14 in. of rain and skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula. A disturbance from the west is giving moderate cloud in Baluchistan and in Sind, the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur in the south of the Peninsula and in Baluchistan, the Punjab and the adjacent districts.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd January 1921.

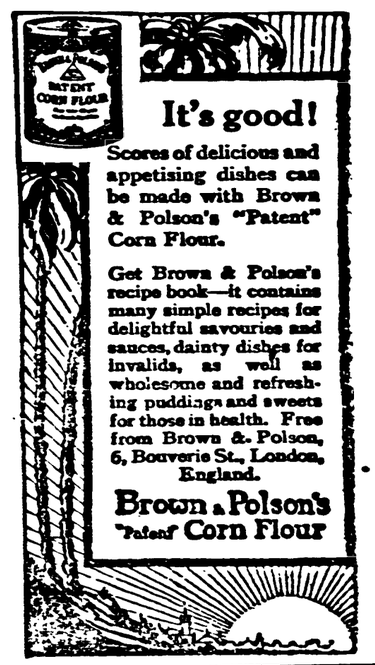
Rain has fallen locally in Assam, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar reporting half an inch each. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the north-west frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 3rd JAN. 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Temp. diff. from day: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—			
Do. ( )						
Jask	78.3	61.9	78		0.04	—1.12
Do. ( )						
Muskat	78.2	67.9	82		0	—1.01
Do. ( )	—	—	—		—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72	47.4	5[illegible]		0.02	—0.28
Rawalpindi	67	5[illegible]7	49		0.11	—1.48
Lahore	69	4[illegible]7	70		0	—0 5[illegible]
Hissar	2	41	29		0.08	—0 9[illegible]
Ambala	7	644	14		0	—1.28
Delhi	68	647	38		0	—0.42
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	72.	545.	30		0	—.47
Manipuri	71	748	57		0	—0.56
Jhansi	74.	842	47		0	—0.5
Cawnpore	71	448.	46		0	—0.70
Allahabad	72	448	42		0	—0.65
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	67.	849	40		0	—0.22
Karachi	7[illegible]	560	79		0.23	+0 02
Ajmer	73	460.	60		0	—0 80
Jaipur	7[illegible]	5[illegible]6	47		0	—0 26
Kotah	—	[illegible]8	41		0	—0.37
Mount Abu	70.	55.8	76		0	—0.57
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	68.	948.	76		0	—0.13
Dwarka	81.	[illegible]	78		0	—0.04
Veraval	79.	860.	48		0	—0.28
Rajkot	87.	642.	30		0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	84.	652.	28		0	—0.27
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]	41		0	—0.23
Ahmedabad	87.	661.	28		0	—0.18
Deesa	86	650	28		0	—0.16
Neemuch	[illegible]	546.	40		0	—0.29
Indore	80	648.	34		0	—0.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74	741.	61		0	—0 20
Saugor	77	[illegible]4	42		0	—1.03
Hosangabad	77.	[illegible]6	50		0	—1 47
Khandwa	86	56.	42		0	—0.86
Akola	10	654.	37		0	—1.25
Amraoti	87.	[illegible]4	21		0	—1 17
Nagpur	[illegible]	4[illegible]0	35		0	—1.33
Chanda	80.	[illegible]6	34		0	—1 04
Raipur	80.	[illegible]1	40		0	—0 67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]1	11		0	—0.51
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	42		0	—0 [illegible]
Marmugoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	91		0.15	—1 03
Karwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	15		0	—[illegible] 10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.	42.	33		0	—0 84
Ahmednagar	89.	[illegible]	24		0	—1 13
Poona	89.	48.	10		0	—1.13
Sholapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		0.03	—1.37
Bijapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		0	—1.11
Belgaum	88.	[illegible]	56		0.07	—1.7[illegible]
Aurangabad	88	5[illegible]	21		0	—0.97
Nizamabad (Indur)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		0	—0.76
Hyderabd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		0	—0 98
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.	[illegible]	75		6.84	+1.4[illegible]
Calicut	87	[illegible]	84		2.01	+[illegible]
Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]	78		[illegible]	+[illegible]
Colombo	[illegible]	[illegible]	86	0.3[illegible]	20 74	+2.11
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	88		[illegible]	—[illegible]
Bellary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	—[illegible]
Cuddapah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	—[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	—[illegible]
Bangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	—[illegible]
Coimtore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	—[illegible]
Trichanopoly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	—[illegible]
Negapatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	—[illegible]

Every satisfactory cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Insist on having ROSE'S.



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Scores of delicious and appetising dishes can be made with Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

Get Brown & Polson's recipe book—it contains many simple recipes for delightful savouries and sauces, dainty dishes for invalids, as well as wholesome and refreshing puddings and sweets for those in health. Free from Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie St., London, England.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

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15 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free, Delivered Free aboard Steamer any Home Port. Safe delivery guaranteed. Brand-made MEAD

"Coventry Flyers"
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Free Wheels, Coaster Hub Brakes, B.S.A. Speed Gears.
Lowest Wholesale Expert Factory Prices
Tyres and Accessories half usual prices. Write for Free Art Catalogue and Special offer of sample machine.
CYCLE COMPANY, Incorporated, Dept. 367. BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

MEAD
For Catalogues apply COUTTS & Co., Dept. 367. P.O. Box 249. Hornby Row, Bombay.

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EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to prepared for Specialised Banking or General Commerce Courses for examination in 1922 being enrolled. Apply immediately 86, Esplanade Road." 7369

POOR HINDU SCHOOL-BOYS (limited No.) given fees, books, etc. Write particulars of school, class, age, supporter, etc., to Box No. 1617, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7425

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two GRADUATES, having good handwriting and excellent references. Apply to the SHILOTRI BANK LD., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE—A TUTOR to coach a Matric student in Mathematics and French. Apply Box No. 1619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7429

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST and an ASSISTANT CASHIER. Apply to Messrs. MIRZA and MANGALDAS, Solicitors, 129, Esplanade Road Bombay. 7394

WANTED.—An UNDERGRADUAT (Gujrati knowing). Apply personally SUPERINTENDENT New English School, C. P. Tank, Bombay. R1976 7376

WANTED—A competent CLERK for a first class firm in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1602, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7347

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE and GRADUATE for a Night School. S. L. Sanscrit. Lohanas preferred. Apply personally to PRANVALLABH DAMODAR, Silver Merchant, Sutar Chawl. 7439

WANTED.—A whole time ASSISTANT SECRETARY, salary Rs. 150-10-20 plus free quarters and Medical Attendance. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7373 R1978

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERK, ENGROSSING CLERK and COURT CLERK. Apply to Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA and MANGALDAS, Solicitors, 129, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 739

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—(1) HEAD JOBBER to erect the Weaving Spinning Shed Machinery (1) Assistant for the above. Applicants should have full experience in the line copies of testimonials should accompany the application, which will not be returned. J. K. Buhbar and Co., Clock Tower, Amritsar. 7395

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced SALESMAN at Rs. 60 to 70—per mensem, a BOOK-KEEPER at Rs. 50 to 60 per mensem, a JUNIOR CLERK at Rs. 30 to 40 per mensem. Apply in own hand-writing by post, with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) to K. C. Marrott, Andheri, Bombay. 7404

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT by an experienced Steno-Typist, seven years experience. Best references. Can join immediately. Please refer to Box No. 1618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1992 7427

WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS on pay and commission, in spare or whole time everywhere. Enclose stamps. Prof. S. N. CHOPRA, Delhi 3. 741

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp Agave Fibre". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort. 7148

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

10TH JANUARY, 1921, 12-0 NOON AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

OF unused stocks of Watches, Clocks, different kinds of Gold and Silver ornaments, Jewellery and Necklaces, etc., Leather Bages, fancy stores, cutlery, Jade, Motors, etc., worth several lakhs to be sold on 10th January, 1921, 12-0 noon.

Goods will be sold in lots according to variety, valuable articles separately.

Inspection invited from 8-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. any day from 5th January 1921.

For intending bidders from outside Kathiawar, accommodation and food will be provided at reasonable rates on informing the Controller, Hasur Private Department, Bhavnagar.

Lists can be had on applying to the Controller, Hasur Private Department, Bhavnagar, or Bhavnagar State Agent, Cavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder for amount over Rs. 5,000, balance within one month. Any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be kept in the warehouse for two months at owner's risk free of charge under Rs. 5,000 full payment and immediate delivery. 7365

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

VERY Good cotton wastes of different varieties worth about Rs. 50,000 Ready. Offers and Quotations solicited by.

THE MANAGER,
Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd.
Koilpati, S. I. Ry. 7432

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

PRE-PAYMENT OF FREIGHT ON ALL PARCELS BOOKED TO DELHI AND KINGSWAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during the period from the 15th January to 15th February 1921 both days inclusive, freight on all parcels booked to Delhi and Kingsway must be prepaid.

By order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

No. 137,
Calcutta, 28th December, 1920. 7433

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st February, 1921, the existing scale of rates for Luggage and Parcels will be increased by 25 per cent.

Commodities booked at owner's risk and chargeable at half or quarter of the existing full parcels rates will, on and from the same date, be charged at half or quarter, as the case may be, of the revised scale of rates, with the exception of Butter in tins, to which the concession of half the full parcels rates will no longer apply.

The existing scale of rates for parcels will, however, continue to apply to Betel or Pan Leaves and to Butter in tins provided such consignments are booked at Owner's Risk.

By Order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

No. 140.
Calcutta, Dec. 31, 1920. 7434

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL

WITH effect from 1st April, 1921, Coal Coke and Patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and via will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0 15
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition.

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals, transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920. 6969

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held in London on the 11th day of January, 1921, when the Directors propose to recommend payment of balance dividend for the half year ended 31st July, 1920, at 1sh. per share free of income tax. This dividend, if sanctioned will be payable on the 28th February, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names will be on the Company's Register on 15th January, 1921. The Directors have fixed the rate of Exchange for the payment of this dividend to Shareholders on the Bombay Register at Rs. 14-2-0 per pound Sterling.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st January, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 27th December, 1920.

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary. 7328

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	26th Jan., 192
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	26th Feb., 192
Treven	15th April, 192	

For particulars of freight, etc., apply, Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Agents. 5990

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality a B.A., L.C.E., for the post of the Chief Officer on Rs. 200 p. m. plus Rs. 40 p. m. as conveyance allowance. Preference will be given to one who has at least served for four years in the Municipality and is thoroughly acquainted with the Municipal work. Applicants should submit their applications, stating therein their age, caste, previous experience of Municipal work etc., with testimonials to the undersigned, up to the 15th of January, 1921.

(Sd.) AKABARALLI ABDUL HUSSEN,
President.
Pandharpur, 24th December, 1920. 7436

CENCUS.

NOTICE.

ABOUT four hundred writers knowing English, Marathi or Gujarati are required to work as Enumerators during the ensiuing census for about a month from 19th February, 1921. The hours of work will be from 7 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.). The work will be chiefly that of visiting the buildings assigned to each enumerator and of writing down the particulars in respect of each family in the forms provided for the purpose. The pay will be from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per month for Marathi or Gujarati writers and from Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 per month for English writers, according to qualifications.

Applicants should attend in person at one of the offices named blow and bring with them a written statement of their qualifications for the post:—

1. Executive Health Officer, Head Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder.
2. Assistant Health Officer, A and B Wards, Head Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder.
3. Deputy Health Officer, B Ward, Babula Tank.
4. Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.
5. Deputy Health Officer, D Ward, Kandewadi, Girgaum.
6. Assistant Health Officer, E Ward, Batliwala's Dharamshala, Foras Road.
7. Assistant Health Officer, F Ward, Opposite G. I. P. Railway, Dadar Station.
8. Assistant Health Officer, G Ward, Opposite G. I. P. Railway, Dadar Station.

The best workers from among the enumerators, will, immediately after the Census, be offered posts as Copyists in the Abstraction Offices to be opened in Bombay and Poona. This work will take about two months. The best of the Copyists will then be offered posts as Sorters. Sorting will take about another four months.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1920. 7266

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.

SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 23rd day of December, 1920, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt by the Petitioner abovenamed as a contributory of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 15th day of January, 1921, and in the meantime and pending the hearing of the said petition Mr. Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos has been appointed Provisional Liquidator with powers to take possession of the assets of the abovenamed Company and to make urgent payments. Any creditor or contributory of the said Company, who desires to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of th said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself of his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner,
14-K, Mummum Street, Fort, 7337

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MURLIDHAR PREMSUKH and JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATELL have contracted to sell to our client HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at Sankli Street without the Fort of Bombay to be ascertained by admeasurement but roughly estimated to admeasure between 2700 and 2800 square yards bearing, Old Nos. 29, 95, etc., and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3545, 4C/3550, 2F/3550 and 3589 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Plot No. 18 on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Municipality on or towards the South by Plot No. 25 the Old Building and Plot No. 26 and on or towards the West by the 40 feet road at present under construction and which said land forms a portion of the land assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4235 and Street No. 7.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1921.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
7441

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE RING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARSOO NARSAIYA OOLANGAL has contracted to sell to our client ABDUL ALLA TAJBHAI, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required with in 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed with out any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground together with the sheds and structures thereon situate, lying, and being at Gopi Tank Road, Mahim, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3974 and New Survey No. 152 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4802, 4803, 4804 and Street Nos. 131, 132 and 133 and containing by admeasurement 6204 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dadabhai Nawroj on or towards the South and West by Gopi Tank Road and on or towards the North by the property of Bandoo Vithoo.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1921.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO
7437

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE & COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
781, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, following:—

Steam steering engine and steering wheel, motor electric slip ring type 400 volts, 35 h.-p., kitchen gallies, bearing metal, copper sheets, flare lights, hammers, glass sheets, files, tool steel, coffers, hammers, steel wire, sleeves for drills, mallets, chairs, table, benches, cupboards and other stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale.

Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FACTORY, known as Shipra Ginning and Pressing Factory, situate at the Shipra Village, Moje Alipur, in the State of Diwas Junior on Indore Railway Station.

SALE on MONDAY, the 10th January, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Sale Room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the owners to dissolve their partnership, sell by Public Auction, the following Ginning and Pressing Factory at their Sale Room on the abovementioned day and time.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground now converted into the Freehold land admeasuring about 7 to 8 Vingha situate near Shipra Village, Moje Alipur, State of Diwas Junior, near the Shipra River on Bombay and Agra Road and on the Indore Station together with machinery, house and other building or structure with engine, boiler, machinery, tools, fixture, impliments, machinery and other mechanical things belonging to and now used in connection with the said Factory.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Undersigned.

The Factory is open for inspection of the intending buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 4th January, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Of Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

The Auction Sale of Jewellery, which was advertised to be held on Friday the 7th day of January 1921 and succeeding days at the Pedhi of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, will be now held on Thursday the 20th day of January, 1921, and succeeding days.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE WASHING CHECKS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 4th Jan. at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha market by order of Sha Pranjivandas Juthabboy and on account and at the risk of Yahudi S. S. Rubin.

K. K. 6675 68471—1 package washing checks of Khan and Khan office 43-44 inches.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On THURSDAY, the 20th day of January, 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons, the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collections of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had or application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramjibhai Peermahomed Lakhdhir in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of September, 1911, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY the 8th day of January 1921, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land together with the messuages tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Love Lane Mazagon without the Fort, of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 622 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors old No. 46, New No. 3/162-0, Old Survey No. 651 and New Survey No. 3 3693 and bounded on the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/3693 in the occupation of Latifali Bhimji and another on the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3673 in the occupation of Meghji Murji, on the North by the said Love Lane and on the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chavan and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 6215 and 62 2 and Street Nos. 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47. 35 and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee at No. 14 K. Hummam Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

On MONDAY, the 10th January 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Sheth Anandji Valji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Savage Manufacturing Co., Ltd. of Manchester.

15 packages White Mulls No. 46.61-56 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 TONS SUGAR JAVA (WHITE).

On FRIDAY the 7th January 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Khand Bazaar at the godown of Sheth Haji Sacoor Gani and by their order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Vadilal Parshotam and Co.

500 tons or 5,028 bags Sugar Java (white) arrived per s.s. "Sealda."

Marks H.S.G. Bombay, Superior made in Java, and counter marks.

B. M. DI. TP., etc., etc.

The above goods are in Alexandra Dock No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods will be Auctioned on delivery order.

GANDHI and Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"COTTRELLS TROUPE"

Will present the following programme:—

1. DE COTTRELLS MODELS.
2. FRANCISCO THE PHILIPINE GYMNAST Assisted by 2 Comedy Knockabouts.
3. Selected Songs by Miss sophie.
4. THE 5 COTTRELLS IN AMERICAN TREMPOLINE ACROBATS.

Also a Remarkable Picture Drama

The remaining 4 parts of

"The Lone Wolf's Daughter."

She dared to beard the tiger in his lair, The drama of a thousand thrills.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1- Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

FROM TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY)

A GRAND AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

"THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY."

From their successful tour through the principal cities of Italy and Egypt viz. Milan, Genoa, Rome, Naple, Alexandri.) and Cairo.

FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

Opening 1st February 1921.

1st Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci.
2nd Werther.
3rd In Trovatore.
4th La Boheme.
5th Barber of Seville.
6th La Tosca.
7th Otello.
8th Pearl Fishers.
9th Carmen.
10th Rigoletto.
11th Aida.
12th Manon Lescaut.
13th Madame Butterfly.
14th Lucia Di Lamermoor.
15th La Traviata.
16th Don Pasquale.
17th Fra Diavolo.
18th La Gioconda.
19th Ballo in Maschera.
20th Lolohengrin.

Prices—Stalls Rs. 10 and 7 Dress Circle Rs. 5; Balcony Rs. 3; Gallery Rs. 2

Boxes from Rs. 90 Downwards,

Season tickets for the above 20 operas can be booked at a reduction of 15 per cent. BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.,

From Thursday 6th

Aet Srehtorb J. C.

IS UNEQUALLED IN

Flavour and Aroma

Messrs. C. J. Brothers will pay Rs. 100 to the first informer who will prove that C. J. Brothers' Tea is not pure Nilgiri Tea.

The Customers get their tea direct from their tea gardens of Ootacamund.

A trial will satisfy the readers. Can be had in red canisters at all grocers.

Managing Proprietors:—

C. J. Brothers,

Bombay, No. 14, DADAR.

Agents all over India.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you. If so, try L. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye disease. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. Absolutely safe Per bottle Rs. 8 and [illegible] from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. [illegible] (D 11) SAMTA, BENGAL.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 3.

S S Mashobra, Galgey, Karachi.
S S Prinz Ludwig, Butler, Southampton.
S S Elysia, Caithness, Liverpool.
S S Mahabir, Gomez, Moulmein.
S S Warora, Adie, Busreh
S S Rampur, Grant, Moulmein
S S Yeddo, Nourman, Gothenburg.
S S Alesia, Stephen, Calcutta.
S S West Sequana, Macdonald, San Francisco.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S S City of Karachi, Brown, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Calicut for Coast Ports.
Steamer Dunera for China and Japan.
Steamer Warcuta for Calcutta.
Steamer Itola for Calcutta.
Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Akenside for Liverpool, etc.

S S Mashobra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Mashobra, 5117 tons, Captain J H Galgey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Prinz Ludwig:—The B I S N Co's steamer Prinz Ludwig, 5688 tons, Captain G E Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with a general cargo and troops.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3250 tons, Captain J B Caithness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 142 passengers.

S S Mahabir:—The steamer Mahabir, 564 tons, Captain M Gomez, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of teakwood.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 1336 tons, Captain R Adie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a cargo of dates and 9 passengers.

S S Yeddo:—The J F Co's steamer Yeddo, 2481 tons, Captain E Nourman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Alesia:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Alesia, 3228 tons, Captain J Stephen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S West Sequana:—The steamer West Sequana, 4563 tons, Captain G B Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from San Francisco, with a general cargo.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3571 tons, Captain J Brown, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Monday, 3rd Jan. 1921.

KING'S DOCK.

Achilles	Dunkirk	18/1	K King	Co
Ore and	Philadelpsia	N F	T M & Co	
C & Rischia	Genoa	2/1	M Italiana	
E Tenshin Maru	Colombo	4/1	N Y Kaisha	
F Bellerby	Dunkirk	N F	J F & Co	
G Nourman	Bahar	N F	P Padanerce & Co	
L Egypt		N F	M M & Co	
M Loyalty		N F	N Morarji & Co	
N Colaba	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co	
O Bajuue		N F	P Foundry	
P Donia	Middlesbrough	5/1	Graham & Co	
A Warma		N F	M M & Co	

HARBOUR WALL.

Carland		N F	N F	K N & Co
Aswan		N F	N F	K N & Co
Oporto		N F	N F	K N & Co
Poona		N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabermati	Mangalore	N F	K N & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Orca	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co	
2 Ida		N F	N F	M M & Co
3 Barjora	Basra	6/1	M M & Co	
4 Purna	Basra	10/1	M M & Co	
5 Lanoe	Japan	N F	M M & Co	
9 Yeddo	Calcutta	N F	Graham & Co	
10 Clan Stuart		N F	J F & Co	
12 Ratcliffe	Karachi	5/1	J F & Co	
14 Chakla	K Coasts	3/21	M M & Co	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi	Karachi	4/1	K N & Co	
3 Orathana		N F	N F	D R I M
4 Mandala	Karachi	4/1	M M & Co	
5 Sonkeuja	Karachi	6/1	E D Sassoon & Co	
6/1 Clan Macleod		N F	N F	Oddie & Co
8 Gottlouz	Trieste	5/1	L Triestino	
15 Trafferd Hall	Calcutta	7/1	Graham & Co	
11 Benares	Gothenburg	10/1	Graham & Co	
12 Dunera	Shanghai	3/1	M M & Co	
13 Clan Ogilvy	Marseilles	8/1	M M & Co	
14 Kingsmere	Liverpool	7/1	Graham & Co	
15 A Woermann Sue		3/1	Graham & Co	
17 Main	Southampton	4/1	M M & Co	

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos		N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Barcoo		N F	N F	I M & Co
Hyroania	Abadan	1/1	Graham & Co	

EXPORT.

Jan. 3.

S S Kingsmere for Liverpool:—2000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 51 bales wool, M Shroff and Co; 80 bales wool, Hajee N Mahmed and Hajee Essa and Co; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 13 bales wool, A Tekmohdass; 15 bales wool, M Somersey; 20 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Kingsmere for Marseilles:—25 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—1 bale hides, Coutts and Co; 110 bales cotton, Dawadkar and Co.

S S Mashobra for Hamburg:—16 bales hemp, A Chagla and Co; 150 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S Schiedijk for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, P Spinner and Co; 1530 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

S S Schiedijk for Hamburg:—2100 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram and Co; 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Schiedijk for Rotterdam:—1002 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

S S Schiedijk for Amsterdam:—18 cases 720 lbs cheroots, A Aboobaker.

S S Gablonz for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 145 bales cotton, K M Nathoo and Co; — bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Gablonz for Venice:—101 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—1014 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Esperia for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Esperia for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—906 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tenshin Maru for Kobe:—550 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—124 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Hongkong:—6 bales woollen carpets, Coutts and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 30th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		Nil
" " Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		10.27
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		22 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	14 05
	May	14 14
	July	14.23
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	13 20
	Mar.	13 41

Liverpool, Dec. 31st

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		100
" " Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		9.00
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		22 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	13.63
	May	13.75
	July	13.90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	Closed
	Mar.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 30th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Dec.	9 32
Jan.	9.29
Feb.	9.38
March	9.49
April	9.57
May	9.67
June	9.72
July	9.81
Aug.	9.81
Sept.	9.83
Oct.	9.83
Nov.	9.83

Tone:—Quiet.

Liverpool, Dec. 31st.

Months.	To-day's prices
Jan.	8.92
Feb.	9.00
Mar.	9.09
April	9.17
May	9.27
June	9.33
July	9.40
Aug.	9.40
Sep.	9 43
Oct.	9.43
Nov.	9.43
Dec.	9.43

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 30th.

M.G. Bengal, Good	5.32
" " Fully Good	5.82
" " Fine	6.32
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.75
" " " Fully Good	7.50
" " " Fine	8.10
" Broach, Good	8.15
" " Fully Good	8.65
" " Fine	9.15
" Scinde, Good	6.50
" " Fully Good	6.00
" " Fine	6.50

Liverpool Dec. 31st.

M.G. Bengal Good	5.38
" Fully Good	5.88
" Fine	6.13
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.75
" " " Fully Good	7.25
" " " Fine	7.50
" Broach Good M.G.	8.25
" " " Fully Good	8.50
" " " Fine	8.75
" Scinde, Good	5.50
" " " Fully Good	6.00
" " Fine	6.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 31st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	10,000
" Forwarded	45,000
" Imports	97,000
" Stock	1,110,000
Actual Weekly Sales	12,000
Water Twist	2/4
Printers Cloth	54

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 30th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	128,300,000	Inc.	500,000
Public Deposits	14,300,000	"	500,000
Other do	170,600,000	"	39,600,000
Govt. Securities	107,900,000	"	30,700,000
Other do	80,000,000	"	7,100,000
Notes and Gold	13,900,000	"	2,300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 7% of the liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York March	13.05
" " " May	13.75
" " " July	13.85
Spot Cotton at New York	14.60
" " " Orleans	13.50
Futures at New Orleans March	13 06
" " " May	13 32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 3/16
Demand Bills	3.52.75
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	65 1/8

New York, Dec 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" to Continent	28,000
Futures at New York Mar	13 69
Futures at New York May	13 85
" July	14 00
Spot Cotton at New York	14.75
" " Orleans	Closed
Futures at New Orleans March	
" " May	
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	6 3/16
Demand Bills	3.52.5
U. S. Mined	99 1/-
" " Foreign	64 1/-

	Bales
Week's Exports to Japan	13,000
Stock of Cotoon at U. S. Ports	1,453,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,612,000

The Bombay Chronicle

THE MOST POPULAR NEWSPAPER

OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Bombay Chronicle is admitted to be the most readable and up-to-date daily in Western India. Founded only in 1913 it has achieved a success unparalleled in Indian journalism. It is read and has become famous everywhere.

The independence of its Editorial columns has not least contributed to its great popularity.

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 30th.

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	41 3/4
" 2 months hence	41 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Chinese speculators reselling china banks bought quiet Buyers satisfied.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	116/4 Quiet.

Tone of Gold:—New york took available offerings.

Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day market loans	6 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 3/4
Consols 2½%	44 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	35 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	54 1/4
Government Securities 3%	47 1/4
On London at Paris	59.58

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hong Kong Bank	£109
National Bank	£36

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 30th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£87 5/8
Victory Boards 4%	£72 1/2
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£82 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 30th

WHEAT.

Australian Quoted	£108
Argentine	99

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£20 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£8 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£24

Tone of Linseed:—Firm. Nothing doing.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£19 3/4
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£20 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb	£10 1/2
Toria Rapeseed:—Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£21½

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£82
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£72
Cooper Braziers	£131
Yellow	12 1/2
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Value	33
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Value	34/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Value	34/9

Tone:—Firm. Some speculative demand.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb Mar.	1 1/2
Plantation First Laters Crepe Jan. Paid Value	10¾

Tone:—Firmer. Sellers more reserved.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Jan. 3.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 287 and steadily advanced to Rs. 296. It again declined to Rs. 293 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 297. At Colaba the Bazar opened at Rs. 296 and after touching Rs. 295½ closed at Rs. 297.

Owing to continued declining advices from America and Liverpool our market for ready cotton opens to-day with an easier feeling.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, Jan 3rd,

	Rs		Rs
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	297
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	194 1/2
Fine Oomras	—	March	246

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 3rd.

	Rs		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	March	198
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	Apr-May	297
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	247

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 3rd.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.	
M.G Bengal	225	210	195	—	Ready.
M.G Sind Punjab	225	210	195	—	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	227	215	—	"
M.G. Central P No 1	292	277	255	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	267	252	230	—	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	200	188	—	"

EXPORTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 31st Dec. 1920.

Cotton	—	15,039 Bales
Wheat	—	5,300 Qrts.
Linseed	—	129 "
Rape, etc.	—	10 "
Gingellyseed	—	1,732 "
Poppyseed	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	2,174 "
Castorseed	—	208 "
Rice	—	46,390 "
Myrabollams	—	Nil
Cottonseed	—	4,149 "
Mowraseed	—	671 "
Gram	—	897 "
Juwas	—	160 "
Manas	—	1,383 "
Barley	—	Nil
Sajjee	—	1,653 "
Coal	—	1,629 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 3rd 1921

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1-5 1/4
Bank Demand	1-5 5/16
Doc Acceptance 4m/s	1-6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	402 1/2
American Dollars	399
Hongkong	225 1/2
Shanghai	307 1/2
Japan	190
Singapore	162 1/2

Market Steady.

METALS.

Issue rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation Jan 3rd 1921.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/6	84	0	0
Do.	1	84	0	0
Do.	1½	84	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	84	0	0
Do.	1¾	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0

COPPER RATE

Jan. 3rd 1921.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper	3/6	80	8	0
Do	1	86	0	0
Do.	1½	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	0	0
Do.	1¾	90	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		90	0	0
Panch teka joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		32	0	0
Brass Bars		37	0	0
Alumina		58	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Jan 3 d 1921. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs	a	p	Rail Delivery Rs	a	p
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	61	0	0	0	3	0
" Cawnpore 70-30	60	0	0	0	0	0
" Karachi Bangla	62	0	0	0	1	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0	13	0	0
" Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	14	4	0
" Thin	12	8	0	13	4	0
Cocoid.e White 80-15	80	0	0	15	8	0
" Gujar 70-25	75	0	0		—	
" Gujar 80-50	75	0	0		—	
" Black	60	0	0		—	
Poppyseed, White	14	8	0	15	4	0
Groundnuts	67	0	0		—	
Mowraseed	8	4	0	8	12	0
Barley	9	2	0		—	
Castorseed	49	0	0	9	12	0
Cottonseed	36	0	0	4	14	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	2	0
Linseed	15	8	6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 28-2.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 99.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5.3/8.
D. D. on London, 1/5½.
3 M/st. D.A., 1/6¼.
T. T. on Japan.
60 D/st. D. P.
American Cross rate, dol. 3.54.
Paris Cross rate, Frcs. 60.
London Silver Spot D., 40.7/8.
London Silver Forward D., 41¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 75.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 52/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, 60.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, 60.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

There was very small business with limited business.

An. Advance, 2,450 XD., Alliance Cotton 350m., B bay Cotton 1,940 xd., B bay Dyeing 2,340, Century 1,035, Cent. India 4,110, Colaba Land 2,440, Crescent 360xd., Currimbhoy 1,280, David 1,700, Fazulbhoy 1,955xd., Finlay 1,010, Ind. Bleaching 150, Ind. Malwa 722/8, Kastoorchand 1,650xd., Kohinoor 3,535, New Great 850, Pearls 9.0, Phoenix 900, Shapurji 395, Simplex 755, Swan 1,078, Swadeshi 4,125.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 7/8, B. Burma 610, B. Burma N. 1 197/8pr., Bl. Burma Pet. 10/8, B. Tramway 660, B. Steam 310xd., Bundi Cement 3/8, Ind. Cement 310, Kathi Ord. 220, Kathi Deld. 1,100, New India Insur. 22, Shivrajpur 38, Tata Iron Ord. 152/8, Tata Iron Defd. 660, Tata Hydro 580xd., Tata Oil 165, Scindia Steam 16.

CHEMICAL.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

The market evidenced no fluctuations worth recording, mainly due to the end of the year, when mills are engaged in taking stock. The demand, therefore, was practically nil. However, a tendency to rise is quite evident, and, we are sure, with the beginning of the New Year, an upward climb will be the dominating feature in the Chemicals Market. Bleaching Powder, Sago, Farina, Caustic Soda and Magnesium Chloride have already arrested the attention of stockists, and a distinct gorwth of activity both in rates and demand has been perceived.

The Home-market is firm, and the cable-quotations do not indicate general decline in values. German-stuff has now been slowly making its way in Indian markets. Several consignments have been arriving regularly in Bombay harbour. The quotations, this week have been almost the same.

MILL-STORES.

Dec. 30.

The tone is steady and firm. Demand has been poor, due to X'mas. The quotations have been as follows:—

Heads, Rs. 3.
Reeds, Rs. 0/5.
Pick-Bands, Rs. 2/12.
Shuttles 13½ (Jap.), Rs. 8/10.
Shuttles 13½ (Eng.), Rs. 25.
Slubbings (Jap.), Rs. 45.
Rowings (Jap.) Rs. 40.

Other sundries have no change in values.

DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS.,
5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely.

A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free, FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

(6)

A REQUEST TO MOTORISTS

Petrol, Tyres, Tubes and all requisites for the MOTOR CAR Can always be had at moderate rates from

THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILES Co., Ltd.,

Kumta Street, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"FOR QUALITY, DURABILITY AND COMPARATIVE cheapness of all kinds of

Sporting Gear

(English and Country make)

Deal with

Sital & Co.,

The Salor Works,
Sialkoteity PUNJAB"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

FRAMJI BHARUCHA—Eldest son of late Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharucha, and brother of Sohrab and Barjorji, Framji Bharucha and Son-in-Law of late Mr. Nassaryanji Daraji Mirza died yesterday of heart failure. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. at "Gangaram Terrace," opp. Byramjee Jeejibhoy House, Tardeo.

DE JOSS—At Orlem Malad on 31st. Dec. 1920, after a short illness Louisa Antonia the dearly loved wife of Dr. J. F. De Joss late Supdt. Panchgani.

E

The Mail Steamer Karmala with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo passed Suez at 3 a.m. on Friday the 31st ultimo.

CIT[illegible] RTA[illegible]

The total mortality in Bombay on Sun[illegible] was 141 as against 117 on the corresponding day last year and 294 in 1919.

TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of November 1920 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in Seth Damodardas Tapidas Charitable Dispensary was 2120 Among them the number of new admission was 265.

VILLE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Gujarati school hall when Mr. U. K. Oza will narrate his experience of the Nagpur Congress.

SHRI LAD YUVAK MANDAL.

A meeting of this Mandal will be held on Thursday the 6th January 1921 at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Bag, when a prize will be given from the Mandal to Mr. Laxmidas Purshotamdas Jay for his good play in the last Quadrangular Cricket Match, under the presidentship of Mr. Mangaldas Dividas Thanawala.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to a resolution passed by the Bombay Paper and Stationary Merchants' Association that appeare in our issue of the 28th ultimo, under the heading "Fall in Exchange" on page 9, it should be noted that the Heading should be "The Bombay Paper and Stationery Merchants" and not "Bombay Stationery Merchants" who refuse payment.

"MESSAGE OF NAGPUR CONGRESS."

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Indian Home Rule League Bombay Branch, a public meeting will be held at Shantaram's Chawl on to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande Khadilkar, Jamna das Mehta and others will address the meeting on the Message of the Nagpur Congress.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS.

A mass meeting of Workers will be held on Thursday, January 6th, at 8 p.m. at Munji Seth Wadi Chinchpokli (near the Fir Brigade Station) to bid farewell to Mr. Ben Spoor M. P. on the eve of his departure for England.

Mr. Joseph Bajtista will preside. Voluntee organisations are requested to send in their contingents at 7 p.m. Further particulai Street. Among the speakers will be Messrs S R. Bomanji; Mawji Govindji; M. B Vilkar; F. J. Ginwalla; D. Chaman Lall; N D Savakar; Karkare, etc., etc.

RUN OVER BY RAILWAY TRAIN.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Ramchand Jaichand aged 27 whose dead body was found between the down line rails near the Thakoredwar Bridge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Charni Road Station on Saturday last. One leg the deceased was completely cut off. It was stated by the cousin of the deceased that the deceased told him he was going to the races, and he had then a watch in his pocket and three rings on his fingers. The Policeman who searched the body did not find anything, except a few race tickets in the pocket. The deceased who was employed in stamping cloth told his fellow-workesr on Saturday night that he had lost Rs. 60 at the races and that he had only Rs. 50 left. He had seen the rings on Saturday on the figures of the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by having been knocked down and run over by a railway train, but there was no evidence to show how that had occurred.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS ON TOUR.

A correspondent writes:—A party of twenty persons started from the Victoria Terminus on 23rd December by the Madras Mail for Hotgi from whence they proceeded to Bijapur on the 24th for the purpose of Architectural studies. The 25th and 26th December were passed in visiting various places and sightseeing. They sketched and prepared measured drawings of the following buildings:—The Mecca Musjid, Jal Mandir, Ibrahim Rouza, and Yaku-ba-Doula's tomb.

The party left Bijapur on 29th for Badami, where there are Jain excavations rock-cut temples and also the famous temple of Bana Shankri which were all visited. Then followed the visit to Hampi, the capital of the Kingdom of Vijianagar where there are various temples, ruins and the river Tungabundra, and this terminated the interesting tour of the Association and the party returned to Bombay on the morning of the 2nd January by Madras Mail.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

PLUMS FOR PICKING.

Last night Mr. Bandvard's Company gave a performance of "Plums for Picking" which is a sprightly comedy full of charming songs. The plums were many and tempting, because Mr. Bandvard has brought together quite a number of delightful specimens of the fair sex. Miss Goodwin quite succeded. (as she ought to judging by her name) in winning the good opinion of the audience by her face her gestures and voice. She was perhaps at her best in the duet entitled "Have you heard the bird sing," which she sang with Mr. Leohard Neville. Miss Viola Williams and Miss Grace Feathers were also good. Among men, Mr. Neville is easily the most notable His attire, his lackadaisical expression, his ways of speaking and singing were most attractive. The music was spirited and the costumes were well designed. Altogether it was a pleasant evening that the audience passed at the Excelsior Theatre.

HERON'S ROSE
COLD CREAM
HERON CHEMICAL WORKS.
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

NEW BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

ALLOCATION OF PORT FOLIOS AMONG MEMBERS.

The new Government of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, will include four Executive Council members, in charge of "reserved" subjects, and three Ministers, in charge of "transferred" subjects. It came into existence yesterday evening, when the Government of India Act came into force in every presidency, and province in which it was not already in force.

The Executive Council consists of Sir George Curtis, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. M. H. W. Hayward and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and the Ministers, announced are the Hon. Shaik Gulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Mr Chunilal V. Mehta and Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.

Office accommodation has been provided for the Ministers on the first floor of the Secretariat.

Though no official announcement has yet been made as to allocation of the different portfolios among the Executive Council Members and the Ministers, the following distribution has been reported to have been made:—

RESERVED SUBJECTS.

Finance ..... Sir George Curtis.
Revenue ..... Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
Home ..... Mr. N. H. W. Hayward.
General ..... Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

Education ..... Mr R. P. Paranjpye.
Local self-Government, etc.—Shaik G. H Hidayatallan.
Excise, Forest, Mr. C. V. Mehta.

It is understood the Governor will continue to be in charge of the P.. W. D., in addition to being responsible for the political branch.

FAMI[illegible] AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

The District of Ahmednagar is unfortunately once again in the clutches of famine which is assuming more serious form, day by day. The villagers are leaving their villages with their families for large industrial cities like Bombay in order to save their lives from the jaws of famine. The cattle, there being absolute scarcity of fodder, are being daily taken to the slaughter-house and butchered by numbers. The Government and the leaders of the people are co-operating in tiding over the situation. The famine tide is being distributed to the famine-stricken. But it can do but little. It cannot be, nay, it will not be availed of, by the people in the middle state who always prefer death to direct mendicancy. So, in order that people in this middle state may be helped "The Ahmednagar District Famine Relief Mandal" proposes to organise a Famine Relief Volunteer Corps. The Relief funds must be collected at least to the extent of Rs. 15,000.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The market for jute mill shares opened quiet but steady but firmed up slightly during the day but with only a small business reported. Coal shares were quiet with very little business passing and in the Miscellaneous section a fair turnover was reported, marked by a demand for Indian Iron and Steel both old and New. Bank of Bengal shares advanced to 1840. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal-Nagpur 89, Burragur 51 and 50-8 odd lot, Khas Jherria 60-8, Katras Jherria 102 s. 1., North West 67-12, Raneegunge 52-8, Standard 79.

Jute:—Auckland 295, Century 7-4, Empire 68, Fort Gloster 1025, Gourepore 950 s. 1., Howrah 40-10 and 41 s. 1., Karmahatty 883 and 899 s. 1., Lawrence (pref) 102-8, Lansdowne 350, Lothian 380, Nuddea 57 Waverley 11-6 and 11 s. 1.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (pref) 89, Agra United 9-10, Bank of Bengal 1840, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9-4, British India Tobacco 8-12, British India Corporation 11-8, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 172, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 18 discount, (old) 84, Hume Pipes 12-10, Kesoram Cotton 13-12, Kumardhubi Engineering 20-12, Marshall Sons and Coy. India 8-14, Madan Theatres Ltd. 11 and 11-6 small lot, Russa Engineering 178, Titaghur Paper 322 x.d. Tinnevelly Textile 24-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 57-8. War Bonds short loans at 98-8, 1925 at 97 and 1928 at 97-4 per cent.

Exchange Bank telegraph transfer one shilling five three-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling five seven-sixteenth pence.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliveira disposed of a case in which one Wamanrao Bapuji, was charged by Mr Bejanji S. B. Vakil, with cheating in respect of Rs. 12,000, by a false representation that he (accused) was the sole proprietor of the Centaur Film Company and that the goods and the stock-in-trade of the Company were unencumbered.

Mr. Godinho, pleader appeared for the complainant and Mr. Thanawalla pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that the accused his brother, Ramrao and another Damadar Ramchandra entered into partnership for the purpose of purchasing cinema machines and films and for selling and hiring them to exhibitor under the name and style of Centaur Film Company. In October last the accused approached the complainant for a loan of Rs. 12,000, and concealed the fact that he had two partners in the business. He induced the complainant to consent to advance him the loan on the first mortgage of the business by representing that he was the sole proprietor of the concern. After the mortgage-deed was executed and the amount was paid to the accused the complainant came to know that the accused's representation was false and that the goods of the Centaur Film Company had been mortgaged to Mr. Bhogilal Valabhdas in July last.

The accused stated that he did not represent himself to be the sole proprietor of the Company.

The Magistrate, on the evidence, found the accused guilty and convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in the event of the non-payment of the fine, to undergo a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine if recovered was ordered to go to the complainant.

UNREST IN R. SASSOON MILL.

SEQUEL TO ROUGH HANDLING OF WORKER.

One more strike was yesterday added to the several that have been continuing fo months in this city. This news of strike has sprung up in one of the mills E. D. Sassoon group viz., the Rachael Sassoon Mill, situated at Mazagaon. This mill employs of about two thousand operatives and is under the management of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Company, Limited. The cause that has led these mill operatives to strike is reported to be a highly objectionable action of the Manager of the mill in taking the law in his own hands. It is alleged that on Sunday a boy-employee of the mill went out a few minutes before the recess hour and he was reported to the Manager who lost his temper and dealt a few slaps and blows to the boy. The matter soon got spread among other fellow-workers who then came out in body as a protest against the Manager's alleged highhandedness.

In the evening a few of their representatives saw Mr. Baptista and sought his advice. Mr. Baptista, it is reported, asked the men to return to work the next morning and promised that he would make enquiry about the assault on the boy and that he would try his best to get their grievance redressed.

Obedient to Mr. Baptista's instruction, the men returned to the mill yesterday morning. But when they assembled in the compound before beginning the work, some officers it is alleged, passed strictures to the effect that all mill-strikes are engineered by the jobbers of the Rachael Sassoon Mill.

This alleged uncalled-for remark seemed to have offended the jobbers who refused to resume the work. Other operatives also then declared their protest against the remark made against their fellow-workers and refused to return to work. The management thereupon locked the mill-premises and the men dispersed to their homes. Police pickets have been posted at the gates of the Rachael Sassoon and other adjoining mills.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

POSTAL RECRUITS DISSATISFIED.

It is understood that many out of the handful of the new postal recruits have left the "job" and returned to their native places. It appears that these men after coming to Bombay found themselves greatly disillusioned. In the course of a conversation with a representative of the "Chronicle" a recruit yesterday stated that the "Saheb" who brought them down to Bombay, had promised them a salary not less than Rs. 40, and that they had never been told that they would have to replace the strikers. Now they find that none of them has been given a starting pay of more than Rs. 34, and in addition to that they have to experience great difficulties in messing and housing arrangements. Consequently, many of them have packed up for their home, and the remaining are also wavering Meanwhile the public complaints remain as numerous, as before.

TRAMWAY WORKSHOP LOCK-OUT.

The lock-out at the Kingsway Workshop of the B. E. S. and Tramway Company continued yesterday. Some of the men turned up to the works in the morning but finding that the authorities had not opened the gate, they went away.

RANGOON STUDENTS' STRIKE.

AS FIRM AS EVER.

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

To-day was the reopening day for the colleges and the schools after the Christmas holidays. The University College attendance numbered slightly over 100, of whom many were Anglo-Indians, out of a total of over 700. In the Judson College the number present was about 50. Wednesday the fifth instant is the last day for the return of the students and pupils without penalty. The belief is strongly held that if the University authorities displayed readiness to give favourable consideration to the alleged grievances of the students, a vast majority would return forthwith despite resolutions passed at the meetings favouring national university, colleges and schools. The University attitude is understood to be that no action is possible before the students return.

It is authoritatively announced that the Middle and High School examinations will be held in March as usual.

TATA MILLS JOINT WORKS COMMITTEE

With a view to promoting good-will and happy relations between the managing staff and the operatives a Joint Works Committee consisting of representatives of both the mill officials and the workmen has been established in the Tata Mills, Parel, Bombay. There are workmen's departmental committees each consisting of ten members elected by the workmen employed in that particular department. Small departments are grouped together for this purpose according to their affinity. Suggestions, grievances etc., are formulated by these committees and they are placed before the Joint Works Committee which periodically meets. Each departmental Committee has elected two persons from amongst its members to represent their interests on the Joint Works Committee, the managing staff being represented by the officers nominated by the Manager, who is the Chairman of the Committee. This Committee is formed on the lines laid down in the Whitley scheme in England, with modifications to suit the condition of labour in this country. The first meeting of the Tata Mills Joint Works Committee was held this month and several questions brought forward by the workmen's representatives were discussed and decided upon.

BUCKINGHAM MILL CASE.

AN IMPORTANT POINT IN LABOUR.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Secretary of the Dock Workers' Union writes as follows:—

The case that is pending its decision in Madras known as the Buckingham Mill's case in which our fellow-worker Mr. B. P. Wadia is involved ought to invite the special attention of all those who are interested in the welfare of the labourers of this country inasmuch as it would give a decisive and fatal blow to Unionism in India now in its gristle but teeming with great possibilities for the future, should the die be overturned and the judiciary decide against Mr. Wadia and his followers. I need not dilate here on the general apathy of the enlightened and other communities in Bombay towards the development of Labour problem. I will also pass over some crude and not innocuous off-shoots of labour activity under the guidance and leadership of some more active humanitarians. My chief object here is to bring to light an important point in labour in Bombay which ought to open the eyes of the more selfish among the employers and the more nonchalant among the general public of Bombay.

Among the numerous cases that have passed through me, I have come across one most outstanding, and that is that the employers think that the labourers under them are bound to serve them as long as the employers choose. But in case they desired to stop work they must on their part serve the masters with a month's due notice! But in case the employers thought there was no possibility of accommodating their employees never mind even if they are of a long standing—they may throw them out into the streets like dogs. Thus, briefly put, the employees lose all their pay and even their job, should they not be able to serve their masters with a month's notice; but the employers need not serve their servants with a similar letter of intimation! Often we begin to ask as to what may be the meaning of difference between Capital and Labour and the struggle between them. Here is a case which will explain that meaning.

I ask, in the name of humanity, whether it is wise, judicious and humane to leave the servants in the lurch in this way. Supposing such injustice is done to about 50 workers in a shop of about 1000, should not all by means of collective withholding of labour bring the working of the shop to a stand still? And yet the strikers would be maligned and so will "the labour agitators."

In one of the foremost engineering workshops on the last day of the last month some 70 labourers of varying grades were asked to go forthwith because and only because the management could not find enough work for them. All these belong to our Dock Workers' Union. They are not served with a month's notice even and are not given a month's house allowance. Now where can all these men go in these dire days of distress? I do not want to disclose the name of the Workshop for I hope to bring about a settlement early. I hold that all constitutional means must be utilized before declaring a lock-out. But the employers often turn a deaf ear to our honest endeavours. When only can a strike be declared

I am presenting this living instance to the public to see that the rights of labour are justified and when Unions do their work not to hasten to rash conclusions. And these self-sacrificing bodies are themselves coming in for probable destruction if the Buckingham Mills case takes an awkward turn. Should not the Unions be rescued?

BEHAR ENGINEERING STUDENTS' STRIKE.

MR. M. HAQUE'S HELP.

A communique issued by the Khilafat Publicity Bureau states:—

The students of the Behar school of Engineering had some scholastic grivance against European professors of the institution. The idea of Non-Cooperation had already worked on their minds. The recent visit of the Mahatma served only to kindle the fire of patriotism in them. Fifteen students left school in obedience to the call of the country. The remaining students struck from the school on the 9th Nov. and submitted themselves to the fostering care and guidance of Mr. Haque. Out of hundred and twenty students, those who accepted the Non-Cooperation creed numbered 102. Mr. Haque at once removed himself to the newly built "Khelafat Ashram" two miles off from Bankipore, situater on the bank of the Ganges with a vast field round it. Mr. Haque has drawn a plan to start a "National Engineering school."

It is now a week that Mr. Haque is putting up in the Ashram with students like a plain Fakir leaving his palatial Sikander Manzil with all its comforts and case. The students are firm, energetic and patriotic. Temptations after temptations were offered to them by the authorities, but they held fast by their pledge.

The Khilafat Ashram was started with out a penny but the Merciful Providence has come to help. Mr. Haque announced that he would bear all expenses. He also offered a sum of money to be utilized in purchasing instruments. A certain gentleman has offered 300 maunds of rice. For a few days the Provincial Khilafat Committee which met the expenditure is still prepared to lend its aid from outside is pouring in every day.

The students are busy building a pucca house for their use and some are employed in making "Charkha" and "Hand-loom machines." It is hoped that under the sober patriotic and paternal care and guidance of Mr. Haque the Khilafat Ashram wil become self-suporting. Mr. Haque is fortunate enough to get such students and students are fortunate to get such an affectionate leader. Let us hope for brilliant future.

LATE SHAIKH FAIZUL-LABHAI

AN ARABI SCHOLAR.

(Contributed.)

Shaikh Faizullabhai who died on the 15th of December at his residence at Kurla, was the youngest son of Shaikh Lukmanji, a priest of very high order in the Bohra community. His two elder brothers who were also priests of high order, were very great scholars of Arabic. The late Dais,, and the present Mullaji Saheb belong to the same family. He was born at Rampura on the 5th February 1852. He began the study Arabic at the hands of his father and elder brother Shaikh Abdul Husain Saheb, at the age of seven, and was recognised a considerable scholar of Arabic at a young age of seventeen only. On completion of his Arabic course Shaikh Faizulabhai was advised by some of his well-wishers to learn English also. At this time his condition was not such that he could bear the expenses of the English education. As the ambition to become a great educationist were flourishing in his mind he somehow or other managed to join the Elphinston High School, and completing the whole of the Matric course in three years he appeared for the Matric exam. from the Surat High School, and subsequently passed it and securing very high marks winning the Bai Manekbai Byramji Jijibhoy prize.

COLLEGE CAREER.

When the examination was over he lost his father at Ujjain, but without losing heart, he secured some tutions and scholarships and with the help of these he proceeded with his studies at the Elphinston College. At this stage his domestic circumstances were too hard so much so that sometimes for want of sufficient supply of kerosine oil in the house, Shaikh Faizulabhai used to study his lessons standing under the municipal gas lights on the road. He also won several scholarships in the College, and in this way he passed his B.A. Exam. in the first class in 1876, securing the highest Chandavarkar and the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak also passed B.A. the same year with him. Shaik Faizulabhai then thought of taking up the law course, but the late Justice Budrudin Tayebji, on his starting the Anjuman Islam institute in 1880, requested him to take charge of it as a principal. He was so friendly with Justice B. Tayebji, that to honour his word only, he abandoned all his further ideas, and agreed to become principal of the school. Justice B. Tayebji had promised Sh. Faizullabhai to do every justice to him at the time of his retirement but unfortunately Justice B. Tayebji died in England, before Shaikh Failulabhai retired from the school. He served the Anjuman for 34 years, sacrificing his whole valuable life for the cause of Muslim Education on Rs. 150 per month only declining to accept many jobs offered to him elsewhere on very high salaries. It is a great pity that the Anjuman authorities and the then president Haji Usuf Sobani appreciated his invaluable services by giving him a gratuity of Rs. 2,000 only on his retirement. Shaikh Faizullabhai also supervised with great zeal and interest, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's Bohra School of Arabic literature for 12, years without taking a single pice, and there hundreds of Bohra pupils acquired sound education in Arabic literature.

A LIFE OF SACRIFICE.

His high sense of duty and most simple life set an example to the thousands of pupils whose lives and careers bore the impress of his own noble character. Had he not sacrificed his life for the cause of Muslim education, Shaikh Faizullabhai could have left several lakhs of rupeess behind him. Mr Faiz B. Tayebji who one of his early students, received his valuable help in compiling his book on Mahomedan Law. in 1889 Shankh Faizullabhai was nominated Fellow of the Bombay University in the Faculty of Arts, which appointment he held till his death. Since 1888, he was appointed a University Examiner in Arabic, from Matric to M. A. In 1914, he was appointed a Hember of the Civil and Military Examinations Committee.

At the time of His Majesty's accession to the throne, Shaik Faiullabhai composed an Arabic poem in praise of His Majesty, which was presented to the King, by the late High Priest of the Bohra community. In 1898, he revised an English translation of the famous Arabic "seven suspenden poem," adding grammatical notes on the history analysis, and criticisms of the poems, which formed an interesting essay on pre-Islamic Arabic literature. This book was very much praised by the literary circles of Europe and Germany. Immediately after this he translated an English revision of the famous "Poem of the Scraf. He was also the author of the famous Arabic "Kalilat-wa-Dimna" in verse which is a University text. He has also written a manuscript of about 1,000 pages on higher and advanced Trignometry, with Solutions, which is yet awaiting publication. The most important item to note in Shaik Faizullabhai's life is that during his long service of 34 years, he enjoyed only fourteen days leave which was due to his suffering from fever.

Many Collectors, College professors and high Government officials received Arabic tution from him.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

SATURDAY, 8TH JAN., 1921.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 3rd January, 1921:—

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr R S Captain's Senparison.
Mr Humble's Christmas Holiday.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Thunder.
Mr Pine's Night Watch by St Alwyne—Wakeful.
Messrs J H Skelton and W P Pechey's Aleli.
Mr R R S's Mademoiselle Foch.
Mr R R S's Cyanite.
Mr Kelso's Plaxtol.
Mr Hastings' Love Glass.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).
Mrs J K Mehta and Mr S C Petit's Belle Syne
Mr Heath's Viola.
Capt P Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr R H Gahagan's Owen Roe.
Mr Humble's The Plough.
Mr S N Mahomed's Margaret Joyce
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Anthracite.
Mr G E D Langley's Trostan.
Mr G E D Langley's Cymar.
Messrs G E D Langley and A Geddes' Like Magic.
Mr Pine's Liberty.
Mr Pine's Pine Park.
Messrs Pine and M C Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr R R S's Gadtuna.
Mr C Vaz's Mimi.
Mr M Goculdass' Stellite by Radium—Estelle.
Mr M Goculdass' Catchcup by Mushroom—Frieze.
Mr M Goculdass' Cracknell by Jaeger—Glass and China.
Mr M Goculdass' Cahir Lass.
Mr M Goculdass' Forfeit Lass.
Mr M Goculdass' Tagamor.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr Mink's Precise by King's Proctor—Accasia.
Mr S N Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Mr G E D Langley's Trostan.
Mr G E D Langley's Cymar.
Mr Pine's Penny Pie
Mr Pine's Pine Park.
Messrs Pine and M C Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr Noble's Barto.
Mr R R S's Caraway.
Mr R R S's Flight Errant by Chaucer—Birdwing.
Mr Kelso's Huon River.
Mr M Goculdass' Tagamor.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr J K Irani's Aries.
Mr J Rustomjee's Partial Eclipse.
Mr Heath's Marcodia.
Mr A S Fezi's Laodicea.
Mr Pine's Jacky Firth.
Mr T Harrison's Gavrelle.
Mr Pine's Japanese Pine.
Mr Noble's Checkmate.
Mr M H Sanjana's Begnar Prince.
Mr J V Paisley's Gantry.
Mr M Goculdass' Lemon.
Mr and Mrs W H Atkinson's Midton.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (on the Round Course).
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Jupiter.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Mikado.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Smile's Werdi.
Messrs H Kadum and Smile's Silver Grey.
Mr Rashid Swedani's Monitor.
Mr Abdul Karim Dakayel's Yorick.
Mr Abdul Karim Dakayel's Vagrant.
Mr Sulleman Ghumla's Tantalus.
Mr S R A Wahab's Dreadnought.
Mr S N Mahomed's Lamerick.
Mr Abdoola Daya's Mohican.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Vulcan.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Wrestler.
Mr Haji Fatah Khaderi's Kahatan.
Mr Rashid Tookmachi's Musroor.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Kooleb.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Fareek.
Messrs Sneff bin Gazal and K S Irani's Fazia.
Mr Abdul Karim bin Tahb's Rehan.
Mr Abdul Karim bin Talib's Tayeed.
Messrs Sulleman Mahalla and Maharib Abdoola's Afiatoon.
Mr Yusuff Hollally's Tartar.
Messrs A A Ameer and Munshi Abdul Hamid's Hannibal.
Mr Bunker Saleh's Jericho.
Mr Ebraim Sulleman Bahar's Faisal.
Mr Elia Abdoolnoor's Patriot.
Mr Elia Abdoolnoor's Firjah.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Truelove.
Mr Ruder bin Alwash's Sinjar.
Mr F Penwick's Potentate.
Mr Smile's Albion.
Mr A A Aujan's Falstaff.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Parizad.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Trafalgar.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Shikari.
Messrs M H Sharaballi and H M Rawachi's Eagle.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's My Moon.
Mr Ahmed Basha Sana's Marine.
Mr Syed Rashid's Moreed.
Mr A M Shamlan's Malabar.
Mr S N Mahomed's Almas.
Mr Syed Rashid's Monarch.
Mr Abbas Rehman's Hoomayun.
Mr Haji Abdul Wahab Jahaza's Dervish.
Messrs H Obyed and E M Sulleman's Pathphar.
Mr M Goculdass' Paragon.
Mr Mahmood Mustapha's Bantam.
Mr Sulleman Obayeed's Good Boy.
Messrs Mirza Abbas Ali Akbar and Ali Kasum's Goodman.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. 65 yards.
Mr Rose's Red Cross.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and M Shaffy's Gulshan.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Smile's Fury.
Messrs R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Mr S N Mahomed's Resident.
Mr A S Fezi's Nevermind.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Tit Bits.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Khundil.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Andolis.
Mrs G E D Langley's Dunbar.
Mr Noble's Warminster.
Mr Noble's Dublin.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Waterloo.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavas.
Mr Smile's Khailan.
Mr Smile's Summerton.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Domineer.
Mr M Goculdass' Four Aces.
Mr M Goculdass' Mechanic.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that entries for the Bombay 7th Extra Meeting close at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 5th January, 1921.

The Marwadi Sewasangh Nagpur, made excellent arrangements for comfortably lodging and boarding Marwadi Congress delegates from all parts of India numbering about 800. The sangh also arranged for the holding of the sessions of the Central Indian Rajasthan native states conference, where grievances of subjects of the native states were discussed under the presidentship of Mr. Somani, of Jaipur State.

A meeting of the tenants of the Jariwala Building, Bombay, was held on the 2nd instant when a Tenants' Association was formed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 4, 1921.

THE CONGRESS AND "THE MASSES."

It is a happy and encouraging sign of the times that the great resurgence of national consciousness that we are witnessing to-day should synchronise with the recognition of the paramount importance of emancipating "the masses" from the thraldom of ignorance, economic slavery and social degradition, which has been their lot hitherto. As Mr. V. J. Patel in his presidential address at the Indian National Social Conference rightly observed, politics in this country have now been transformed into social reform and both have been elevated to the still higher plane of moral and spiritual advance. This changed outlook is clearly visible in the resolutions dealing with the working classes and "Untouchables" adopted by the Congress. The emancipation of both these classes, no less than that of peasantry of this land demands the best, immediate and unceasing efforts of all true patriots. In this great work we can undoubtedly count upon the sympathy and even active co-operation of workers in the same cause in all other lands, for peoples all over the world are coming to recognise more and more that the cause of "the masses," the cause of the people, is one, being truly the cause of humanity. That is the reason why British Labour deems it proper to send a fraternal delegate to our national assembly or Irish Labour sends its greetings to an Indian Trade Union Congress. So long as Indian Nationalists demonstrate to the world that their efforts are directed not towards the aggrandisement of a wealthy few or a particular section of society, but towards the welfare of "the masses" as a whole, so long can they be certain of enlisting the sympathies of the outside world. The Nagpur Congress has recognised the need of organising Indian Labour with a view to improve the lot of the working classes and to secure to them their just rights. That the working classes themselves are alive to this need is seen in the increasing number of Labour Unions that are every day coming into existence all over India and in the organisation of the All-India Trade Union Congress which met in October last. The need for the organisation of Labour has become the more imperative since the War, which has given a fresh lease of life to capitalism and capitalistic "Imperialism," enabling them further to tighten their grip on "the masses." We in this country have seen how Capitalism has been trying to keep down the working classes in their old helpless state and how it has been successful in enlisting the support of the authorities in its struggle with the rising tide of Labour. We have seen the State itself, as employer of labour, denying the latter its elementary rights and attempting to starve it into abject surrender. We have seen attempts at suppressing organisation of Labour by the armed strength of the State on flimsy excauses. Nay, we have seen a tribunal of justice itself practically declaring that the organisation of Labour Unions is a crime In these circumstances the paramount need of helping Labour in this country to organise itself effectively for the defence of its rights and enabling it to play its rightful part in the life of the nation becomes imperative as well as clear. The Congress has appointed a Committee to undertake this task, as an earnest of its goodwill towards Labour, and we may hope to see systematic efforts made in all industrial centres to help the working classes to stand on their own legs.

In all our efforts to improve the lot of the working classes, it is essential to remember that no true progress in the desired direction will become possible unless we go to the root of the problem and tackle it there. The ignorance and illiteracy into which "the masses" —thanks to decades of "beneficient" British rule—are sunk are the real obstacles in the way of their emancipation and until sustained efforts are made to remove these, it would be vain to hope for any substantial progress. That the Congress is alive to this aspect of the problem can be seen from the resolution it has adopted recognising that free elementary education is the urgent need of India and urging all Congress organisations to introduce and enforce it in their respective areas on national lines. Until the appalling illiteracy of "the masses" is removed, we cannot expect them to realise fully either the benefits of the co-operative movement or the blessings of sanitation. Our peasantry in general is unable to make headway because of the illiteracy which stands in the way of a proper appreciation, on its part, of modern methods of agriculture. Only when the torch of knowledge is carried to each cottage door, will "the masses" be able to appreciate, fully the blessings they stand to reap by the common national endeavour. The task of spreading elementary education should, therefore, be taken up by every Congressman and Congress organisation as a patriotic obligation of the first importance. It is useless to depend on Government efforts in this direction, for Government, as we have seen, have neither the intention nor the resources, after their huge outlay on the Army, to push forward the educational movement. Till the nation is in a position to obtain control of its own purse and to shape its own educational policy, in a word till Swaraj becomes a *fait accompli*, we should stand on our own legs and pursue the programme of mass education to the best of our own endeavour.

There is, as Mr. Patel said, but one programme before the country: A radical reconstruction has to be set in to make the social organisation an effective instrument to serve the ends of individual and national freedom. "The great national decision asks society to organise itself to state its ideals and aspirations, intsead of leaving it to our alien masters to devise means for the realisation of our dreams." What is the main purpose of this decision? It is the self-realisation of the nation through freedom. This self-realization will not come about so long as the fetters which have hindered individual, economic and social freedom no less than political are broken once and for all. These fellers are common to humanity all over the world. But there are evils peculiar to India of our own making. The caste system for instance, must go root and branch because it is the greatest obstacle to individual and social freedom and we fully endorse the regret of the President of the All-India Social Conference that Mr. Gandhi should be ranging himself in this matter on the side or reaction. "Democracy," Mr. Patel truly said, "would be nothing but a dream if in the same breath caste distinctions were observed." Then there is the dead-weight of economic slavery, under which the great mass of our toiling masses are groaning. They are crying for relief and justice and the only sure way of relief and justice to them is through the organisation of their force—a task in the accomplishment of which the intelligentsia must contribute their sympathetic guidance—as well as through the destruction of the undue power of Capitalism. We have again to remove, and remove immediately, the badge of barbarity which attaches to us as a nation, because of the inhuman treatment we accord to the so-called "depressed" classes. And finally, we can never hope to come to our own so long as our women do not take their rightful place in our national organisations. The Congress has sent forth the clarion call of service and sacrifice in the great task of nation-building. It is for every one of us, whatever our capacity and opportunity, to respond to it immediately and fully. There is no time to be lost. Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty. But the enemy that we have to fight is within us as well as outside. Let our efforts, therefore, be both comprehensive and unflagging.

THE SCHOOL OF ART.

We commented the other day on the claim made by Mr. Burns, late Principal of the School of Art, in regard to the achievements of the pupils of that School as revealed in the exhibition of mural paintings. We should, perhaps, feel guilty at being greatly amused by the pathetic note in Mr. Burns' letter. The amusement is, however, explained by the fact that we have had occasion, in the past, of witnessing similar performances on his part. His latest attempt, therefore, leaves us unmoved. We are, moreover, equally unconcerned at our contemporary's pleading on his behalf. The "Times of India" has all along considered Mr. Burns' guidance of the Bombay School of Art to have been perfect. We have not forgotten that it was the assumed perfection of his guidance of the School which had emboldened the journal to write very contemptuously about what it was pleased to style "the discovery" by the Viceroy of the artist-craftsmen of Burma. We do not know of any one, except of course, the writer in the "Times," who has recognised that the School of Art, under Mr. Burns, has for many years past been "guided along the path which is most likely to lead to the desired renaissance." Mr. Burns speaks of a system of instruction given at the School. As a matter of fact, there never has been a system, never mind its "culmination" or "justification." We certainly do not imply that he failed to take advantage of the absolute apathy of those above him. He, naturally, formulated schemes and the gullible authorities, uncontrolled by public opinion, allowed him to spend freely on doubtful extension and equipment. The patient tax-payer waits for a justification and an adequate return on the four lakhs, apart from the annual expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000, spent on the schemes. This is by no means the first time we refuse to accept his erratic and extravagant schemes as a system. We have, on previous occasions, frequently challenged his random statements and repeatedly insisted on a definite policy which defined in more or less precise terms the true functions of the School and at the same time controlled effectively the spendthrift whims of the principal. We drew attention the other day to the correspondence of his pupils which demonstrated the kind of sympathy he had for them. We should, therefore, like our present comments to be brief.

We must, however, take this opportunity of protesting, once again, against the manner in which Government sanction wastage of public funds. This is what we wrote about the School, so far back as in March 1919 in an article entitled "Anti-National Education:" "The only policy which has been consistently adopted in regard to the education of Indian craftsmen is the official suppression of Indian craftsmanship. What has the costly Pottery Department of the Bombay School of Art achieved? It is surely too much to expect that the public will think its extravagance justified if it manufactures some gaudy panels and equally gaudy tiles or similar earthenware of doubtful value. It is true that a series of experiments in the manufacture of plumbago crucibles were carried out by the department on behalf of the Indian Munitions Board. A great European war may perhaps be the only stimulant which acts on the department. But we cannot evidently afford it—not at any rate for a series of experiments." The department is probably engaged even now on some "series of experiments." It continues, anyway, the usual pastime of giving advice to interested persons. But familiar though we are with the manifold achievements of Indian schools of art under western guidance, we were indeed not prepared for the piece of information furnished in a recent report of the Director of Industries. We know about the manufacture by them of aluminium cooking pots. We have heard of one of them as having felt competent to conduct experiments in regard to aero-motors. The Director of Industries informs us that the pottery section of the Bombay School of Art is at present busy advising on drainage pipes! The comprehensive character of the functions of the School is thus evident. Those directing the schools of art in India, one might thus be led to think, aspire to the freedom of exploring not only the surface but the lower as well as the upper regions of the earth. It is a pity that Mr. Gladstone Solomon, the present Principal of the School, should attempt to limit the all-comprehensive programme of the School. Mr. Burns' much advertised pottery section has evidently failed to impress him as it failed to impress us. We are glad that Sir George has promised to consider the separation of the pottery department from the School. It was obviously out of place there. The truth of our comment in 1919 has been, after all, confirmed. We should again insist on an adequate control and examination of the work and expense of that department wherever it is ultimately transferred. We agree with Mr. Burns that the exhibition of the mural paintings marks a definite stage. It does not, however, represent, as he says, "the culmination and justification" of his guidance, for eighteen years, of the school. His failure has been proved. The exhibition marks a definite departure from that.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Reading As Viceroy.

If the "Daily Mail's" surmise about the successor to Lord Chelmsford in the Viceroyalty proves to be correct, all that one can say about the appointment is that it is not so exceptional as the choice of a Willingdon or an Austen Chamberlain or even a Churchill would have been. For one thing, Lord Reading is a Liberal—not the pseudo-Liberal of whom we have plenty in these days and some in this country itself—but a genuine Liberal. His Lordship, however, has taken no serious part of late in the party politics of his country, mainly for the reason that his position as the Lord Chief Justice and, recently, Special Ambassador to the United States, prevented him from doing so. But there is no doubt that he is a genuine Liberal, though not an ardent party politician. But whether his Liberalism etxtends beyond the sea-girt isles of his country, remains to be seen. We do not suppose that he has any special knowledge of India or any particular sympathy for the aspirations of the Orient. Very probably, the explanation of his appointment is to be sought in the fact that the post has been going a begging and his Lordship, having no particular part to play in British politics, has been offered and has accepted the Viceroyalty as a matter of novelty. Lord Reading is in every respect a dark horse. We do not question his judicial record or his ability, which is exceptionally brilliant, but whether he has the administrative capacity or the imaginative sympathy to handle, to use a well-worn phrase, the destinies of 320 millions at the present juncture in the history of India, is very questionable. We are not even aware whether his Lordship has any idea of the crisis which he is called upon to face.

Instructive Sidelight.

Instructive sidelight on the boasted growing recognition of the idea of human brotherhood, as a result of the war, is furnished by a Reuter's cable stating that the American papers have lately been drawing attention to the possibility of the combination of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa with the United States with a view to maintaining a united front against Japanese immigration. The idea appears to have originated, we are told, in a recent speech of Senator Lodge in which he declared that he would welcome some kind of arrangement with the Dominions regarding Asiatic immigration, adding that their danger was the same as that of the United States. Though a veil of mystery seems to hang over the existence or progress of any formal negotiations and though embassy circles in London point out that, at present, there appears to be no occasion for the adoption of any new policy by Britain or the Dominions as regards Japan—and emphasis is laid on the fact that by treaty arrangements, "some of which far anti-dating Japan's rise to the position of a first class Power," the right of Dominion Government to control Japanese immigration and similar questions has been fully established—the discussion raised by the American press is not without its significance.

The Menace.

It, for one thing, points to the outstanding fact that race prejudice still dominates the majority of the white people whether in the British white "Commonwealth" or in America. If Japan, who has risen to be a first class Power and who is ready and capable enough to defend the interests of her people by force of arms, if necessary, is treated as "a pariah" by the self-governing "whites", what of the other down trodden Asiatics? The moral is plain. It is for the Asiatic people, everywhere, to bestir themselves and assert their rights as equals of any "white" people. They cannot do so until they become masters in their own country. It is this determination of the "whites" to exploit Asiatic countries for their own aggrandisement and to keep their own countries as exclusive "preserves" against Asiatics, which is the menace of the present and the immediate future. And it provides one more reason why India must get Swaraj immediately, so as to be able to play her due part in averting the menace and making the world safe for humanity.

The Bauble.

His countrymen wil readily accept Sir Surendranath Bannerjea's assurance that the "honour" just conferred upon him has come to him "unsolicited, uncalled for and unprayed for," but not a few of them will be disposed to question the propriety of his accepting an honour, which certainly will add no cubit to his height, figuratively speaking. For the greater portion of his public career, he has been content to be simply a "people's man," though we know latterly there has been a radical change in the angle of his vision. While a countryman of his like Rabindranath Tagore scorns to retain a title which came to him also "unsolicited, uncalled for and unprayed for," the "uncrowned King of Bengal" of other days thinks nothing of accepting a bauble while the wrongs of his countrymen are still unredressed. Sir Banerjea has certainly not enhanced his reputation by accepting a cheap Knighthood.

And the Millennium.

However, the acceptance of the Knighthood is a matter of personal taste and conviction. But, Sir Surendranath made some remarks about the new responsibilities he has been called upon to discharge, which call for public notice. He has abundant faith in his own capacity to influence the destinies of his countrymen and is labouring under no false sense of modesty in telling the latter so. He assures them that he would be able "to shape, guide and mould the policy of Government so far as it lay with him." Sir Surendranath's faith in the amenability of Government to his own proposals is, it is evident, as unbounded as is his belief in his own parts. We know, of course, or at least ought to know, to what extent Mr. Banerjea was able "to shape guide and mould" the policy underlying the Reform Scheme, which is to bring about the millennium in a short while. Sir Surendranath has been entrusted with the portfolio of Local Self-Government and his countrymen will be in a position to judge before long how near the millennium they will have been brought by the single-handed labours of their "friend and guide."

LANCASHIRE SITUATION

WORST SINCE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE RECIPIENTS AT BLACKBURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Jan. 3.

Reports regarding the situation in Lancashire are worst since the American Civil War. Forty thousand men in Blackburn alone are receiving unemployment insurance.

PALLIATIVE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS AND TRADE UNIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. Jan. 3.

As a palliative for unemployment the Government has suggested the introduction of short time in British industries all round hoping that the employers and the trade-unions will co-operate with the State. The Government is already applying principle to dockyards and naval establishments.

GOVERNMENT SHORT TIME PROPOSAL.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL EMPLOYEES' HOSTILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Jan. 3.

The employees in the Woolwich Arsenal are strongly hostile to the Government short-time proposals and declare that they mean semi-starvation.

BELFAST BUILDERS DOWN TOOLS.

OWING TO REDUCTION IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Jan. 3.

Five thousand Belfast builders have downed tools as a protest against the reduction of fivepence an hour in their wages.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S MINERAL AREAS.

AGREEMENT WITH ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Jan. 3.

St. Johns.—The Newfoundland Government announces the completion of the agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company by which the latter undertakes to prospect all ungranted crown lands in the colony during the next five years, while the Government undertakes not to grant mineral areas to other parties during that period.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

LORD BALFOUR ON ITS ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Janfl 1.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 3.

The report of the Medical Research Council includes a couering dispatch from Lord Balfour as the President of the Privy Council who points out that the Council's work is already closely related to the work of the Ministry, of Health especially in tuberculosis, venereal and hygienic measures. The Council's work is also serving the interests of the other departments of the State notably in connection with the enquiries into the Industrial diseases. Lord Balfour concludes by saying that the Council has been directed to consider how their research organisations may be brought into a useful relationship with the corresponding organisations in the dominions and also with similar research work elsewhere.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT CONVALESCENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 3.

The Duke of Connaught has been suffering from bronchitis since the Malaya left Port Said, but he is now convalescent.

VIOLATIONS OF SPA AGREEMENT.

FRENCH NOTE TO GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

SOME REMARKABLE FACTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. Jan. 3.

Paris.—A message from Berlin states that the French Government has handed the German Ambassador a note enumerating Germany's violations of the Spa agreement. The newspapers here declare that this note does not constitute the final decision which must be taken by the Allies jointly and an Allied Conference on the subject is expected shortly.

A report from Marshal Foch is published drawing attention to Germany's aviation activities and the failure to dissolve the organisations masquerading as police forces.

Reuter learns from a French source that as an example of violations of the Treaty not a single sample of 77 millimetre gun has yet been seen by the Allies. No specimen of the Big Bertha type of gun has yet been found and no drawings of it have been submitted. It is also believed that the Germans have up to the present not disclosed all the secrets concerning chemical products, explosives and gas.

REDUCTION OF GERMAN ARMY.

DESTRUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. Jan. 3.

Berlin.—It is officially stated that the army is now a hundred thousand including fourth-thousand officers. Fifty thousand guns have been destroyed and five million rifles, sixty thousand machine guns and twenty-six thousand aeroplane motors have been surrendered or destroyed. All the armament factories are now engaged in industrial work. In connection with these figures it is noteworthy that the timelimit expires to-day.

"KEEP SWORD SHARP AND SHIELD UNTARNISHED."

GERMAN NEW YEAR'S ORDER TO ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Jan. 3.

Berlin.—Generalissimo Von Seekt in the New Year's order to the army dwells on the necessity for the soldier's wholehearted devotion. He adds:—"We will keep the sword sharp and the shield untarnished and the new army rival the old in martial efficiency as an active living member of the national body.

FIGHTING UNEMPLOYMENT.

LABOUR MINISTER'S APPEAL TO BUILDING OPERATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 3.

The Minister of Labour has sent a letter to the Federation of the Building Trades Operatives regretting that no reply had been received up to December 31st to its dilution proposals. The Minister hopes that, as the matter is urgent, definite and final reply will be received within a fortnight. The Ministry of Labour announces that over eight thousand men are working at the new arterial roads in addition to the many employed by the local authorities on the maintenance of the main roads and miscellaneous schemes, while seven thousand are employed on sewers and housing schemes, which are being accelerated to meet the present situation.

Lord St. David's committee on unemployment is sitting continuously and has already approved a number of relief schemes.

DEPOPULATED FRANCE.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Janfl 1.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 3.

Paris.—Addressing the Council General of Seine, the Director of the Poor Relief Department said that the population of France had decreased by four millions during the war. He urged that the local authorities should do everything they could to promote better birth-rate and reduce infantile mortality.

LEGIONARIES TO EVACUATE FIUME.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

D'ANNUNZIO'S REQUEST REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Jan. 3.

The agreement between the Fiume delegates and General Ferrario which was signed yesterday provides for the evacuation of Fiume by the legionaries to-morrow The legionaries will return to their depots D'Annunzio's request to leave the city at the head of the legionaries was refused.

FINAL DETAILS OF SURRENDER.

CITIZENS TO DECIDE D'ANNUNZIO'S FATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Jan. 3.

Rome.—At a meeting between the Fiumans and General Farrario the final details of the surrender were arranged by which the authorities and the citizens of Fiume are left to decide D'Annunzios fate. The Italian regulars will be withdrawn to the frontiers when all the conditions have been fulfilled.

There have been several scraps between the insubordinate legionaries and the Italians and the latter have been obliged to use artillery and machineguns.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PRINCIPLE OF DELEGATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, the President of Congress left for Madras (via) Manmad by the Bombay Mail. Mahatma Gandhi also left by the same train for Wardha a mercantile town of some importance between Akola and Nagpur. The Mahatmaji accompanied by Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru and a select band of workers intends to organise in the C. P. and Berar a vast educational campaign. Then he proposes to pay a rapid visit to Bengal.

Every effort is to be made by the small working committee which the All-India Congress Committee appointed on the 1st inst. to make Non-Cooperation a success. Men from every province figure on it and work will be allocated to groups of members. The Bombay Congress Secretaries are already busy discussing with local and other leaders who are still here. the machinery of the rules and regulations to get the new system of delegation in a working order. Article No. 8 of the new constitution which has received very careful consideration from the expert legal bands of Mahatma Gandhi lays down the same general principles regarding electorate and delegates on the rules to be framed. With reference to the method of electing delegates will depend the future work of the Congress. The Province in which Congress met affords an interesting example of the difficulty of introducing the new order of things. It is expected that the total number of delegates in the next Congress, now that the principle of delegations is accepted, cannot exceed six thousand on basis of present census including the Native States. The recommendation of the Bombay Provincial Committee that the delegation fee should be increased from 10 to 20 rupees was thrown out in the Subjects Committee and the Congress organisers are for the last three days busy finding out how far the Congress finances will suffer by this limitation of delegates. Coupled with the financial generosity extended to them. the principles laid down suggest that every effort should be made to provide for women delegates, the suppressed classes, minorities of every other type and they also desire proportional representation by a single transferable vote. The President was keenly desirous to have it laid down that such a population unit for the Congress delegation should send up delegates who should not be less than three and not more than seven in number. Such a scale would have provided for the women delegates as well as the other minorities and given the principles of proportional representation a fair chance.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

While the Congress leaders are busy with their ideas there is a great activity here amongst the students. The Medical students of Nagpur went on a strike yesterday and are expecting the leading National politicians to provide them with a medical institution.

The boycott of the Councils has been a glorious success in the C. P. and Berar and the young men hope that the education item ought to succeed.

NEW YEAR PROSPECTS

SPECTRE OF REVOLUTION VANISHES

FALL IN PRICES OF FOOD STUFFS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 3.

The close of the year was characterised by the merriest celebrations in the hotels and restaurants since 1914 which is quite in keeping with the optimism of the New Year comments. It is pointed out that the nation is passing through a crisis similar to the Napoleonic era, with brighter prospects of evolving order out of chaos. For one thing the spectre of a revolution, of which there was much idle talk in 1920 has disappeared and confidence is expressed that Britain will maintain unity, essential for her position as the Motherland of virile communities constituting the mightiest commonwealth in the world's history.

The immediate welcome prospect is the general fall in prices, for instance food values have diminished four per cent in December when there was a general decline of six per cent. in the wholesale prices of sugar which will be reduced a penny a pound on January 3rd, when the Food Ministry will also withdraw the order fixing the maximum price of eggs, which is expected to be cheaper. Flour which fell in price substantially in December is expected to be further reduced meaning cheaper bread.

"HAVE WE WON PEACE?"

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S APPEA TO NATION.

(REUTER'S CAICKET SPECIAL.)

LONDON, Janfl 1.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 3.

The death is announced of Mrs. Mary McArthur, the Women's Labour Leader.

In his New Year's message to the nation, the Archbishop of Canterbury after reviewing the situation says:—

"We are said to have won peace. Have we?" He suggests that the League of Nations by inculcating deep down fellowship genuine effort and mutual understanding affords a solution to the present problems.

CARDIGANSHIRE BY-ELECTION.

EXCITING AND STRAIGHT FIGHT EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Janfl 1.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 3.

The single election created by the Honours List by Dr. Vaughan-Davies' elevation to the peerage, promises to be exciting as a straight fight is anticipated between a Coalition Liberal and an Independent Liberal in the typical Welsh constituency of Cardiganshire. It is expected that Mr. Evans, one of the Prime Minister's private secretaries will be a Coalitionist and that he will probably be opposed by Mr. Llewelyn Williams, a former member of parliament for Carmarthen. Both are Welsh orators. The election may decide the fate of Welsh Liberalism, which is already split.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

REPORTED TO BE PARTIALLY BROKEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. Jan. 3.

"The Times" says it is definitely stated in the Government circles that the Irish negotiations have partially broken down owing to the refusal of the advanced Sinn Feiners to give a more effective guarantee than a mere truce.

PUNJAB MINISTERS.

UNEXCEPTIONAL CHOICE.

From Our Correspondent.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 3.

The apointment of Messrs. Harkishenlal and Fazalihussain as the Punjab Ministers is the only redeeming feature of the Reforded Provincial Council. The selection, no doubt, partially removes from the political arena two active public workers, the former a veteran Congress leader and an untiring worker for nearly three decades; and the latter a vigorous Moslem League leader and a prominent Congress worker for many years past and the present special Political Conference. Their acceptance of the office also deprives the Council of stalwart workers whom the official spokesmen would have found it by no means easy to combat or crush and leave other members without help and guidance of the thoroughly equipped and experienced colleagues. Nevertheless it will be generally recognised that the choice is unexceptionable as that of the two unquestionably best men far ahead of any of their colleagues among the elected members in political acumen and experience, in addition to versatile gifts and attainments. Contest between the conflicting claims of the supposed rivals in running had put the province on a tiptoe of excitement and it is a relief that the forces of reaction have not triumphed.

GET RID OF "PARASITIC LIFE."

STRIVE CONQUER AND THEN RENOUNCE.

SERVE INDIA AND SERVE WHOLE WORLD.

Sir J. C. Bose delivered a lecture on "Science and Research" in the St. Xavier's College on Monday afternoon, Prof. Patrick Geddes presiding.

Sir Jagdish said it was three years ago that he had the opportunity of meeting the young students of that College and also other colleges, and although now his stay was very short in the city he thought it was his duty to meet again the students of his country, for he believed that the future of India whether for good, or for ill, depended on their efforts. (Applause.) They would be the makers of India. The time had now come when the older generation would have to lay down their work, and it was for the students to take up the work, which was laid aside for a time. For in a certain sense they were immortal. Their bodies might disappear, but their thoughts, their efforts, their ideals would live. They would live for ever! He had only a few things to tell them. First, about what was meant by science and what was meant by trying to find new secrets of the world. The lecturer then quoted the story from the Mahabharata when the princes were asked to shoot a bird which was sitting on a tree. They were called one after another, and asked what they saw and only Arjun alone said that he saw nothing but the eyes only. He was unconscious of anything except those. The students wasted a great deal of their time and intellect and energy, which were meant for one great end—that great end was to serve their country, so that she could take her place once more. (Applause.) He did not want their applause, but he wanted them to feel deeply. They could serve their country in only one way; the students could serve their country by sharpening their intellects, by going through years of concentration of mind. The students had been living a parasitic life, and they had followed what had been told in the books, for want of finding it out for themselves. There was no other way of growing. Unless they, by their purity of life, by the concentration of life, and by talking little, tried to grow, they would never be able to do so. They should try to reach the highest perfection in whatever they undertook. What were they going to strive at? Were they going to accumulate all their life? That had been the greatest disaster in the world,—always hoarding. The greatest thing to do was to win; they should by their own efforts conquer the world and after they had conquered then renounce. Then they should give it away. Let the burden of life lie on those who were strong, and not those who were incapable of bearing it.

LIFE AND GROWTH.

Coming to the subject of the lecture he said he had for twenty years been engaged in the study of the activities of plant life as compared with the corresponding functioning of animal life. But since plants for the most part seem motionless and passive, and are indeed limited in their range of movement, special apparatus of extreme delicacy had to be invented, which should magnify the tremor of excitation and measure the perception period of plant to a thousandth part of a second. Ultra-microscopic movements had to be measured and recorded, the length measured being often shorter than a fraction of a single wave-length of light. The secret of plant life became thus revealed by the autographs of the plant itself. These investigations have established the fundamental unity of life-reactions in the plant and in the animal, as seen in a similar periodic insensibility in both, corresponding to what we call sleep; as seen in the death spasm which takes place in the plant as in the animal. This unity is further exhibited in that spontaneous pulsation which in the animal is the heart-beat; it appears in the similar effects of stimulants, of anaesthetics and of poisons in vegetable and animal tissues.

THE MAGNETIC CRESCOGRAPH.

For the instant detection and measurement of growth and its changes, he had perfected his Crescograph whose magnifying power has been within a short time raised from a million to fifty million times. Under a similar magnification of speed a snail would race round the earth two hundred times during the course of 24 hours. It might be thought that an apparatus of such inconceivably high magnification would be upset by the slightest tremor in a busy city. By means of special shock absorbing devices the lecturer has been able to protect his instrument from the slightest external disturbance as was seen from the perfect steadiness of the indicating spot of light. As an example of the extreme sensitiveness of his apparatus he attached to his apparatus of metal. A piece of brass one inch in length when raised through one degree would expand about 1/50,000 of an inch, which is equal to a single wave-length of light. If a candle is held at a distance of some three feet there would be produced an extremely minute rise of temperature, less than a thousandth part of a degree; that is to say, the expansion of the rod of metal would be less than one thousandth part of the wave-length of light—an amount which would be regarded as beyond the power of detection. Sir J. C. Bose however subjected his apparatus to a severer test. When the finger was pointed towards the metallic rod, the indicating spot at once responded by rapid movement, and on the removal of the finger the spot came back to exact zero.

A piece of plant is attached to the apparatus, and the active growth of the plant is exhibited by the rapid movement of the spot of light. The plant is next subjected to the action of dilute vapour of chloroform, which caused a very great stimulation of the rate of growth. Under continued action of the anaesthetic growth became at first arrested, and a violent contractile spasm indicated the onset of death.

In conclusion the lecturer said that the results of his experiments showed that the plant is not a mere mass of vegetating tissue, but that its every part is full of sensibility. We are able to record the throbbings of its pulsating life, and find these wax and wane according to the life conditions of the plant, and cease with the death of the organism. We find the different parts of the plant connected together by conducting threads, so that the tremor of excitation initiated at one place courses through the whole, this "nervous" impulse, as in man, being modified or arrested under the several actions of drugs and poisons. In these and in many other ways the life-reactions of plant and man are alike; thus through the experience of the plant it is possible to alleviate the sufferings of man.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

In a few concluding words of advice to the students Sir Jagdish said they were living a parasitic life, for they wanted everything easy. They wanted to be provided with everything either by the Government or by somebody else. That killed all their initiative. The greater the difficulties the greater was the honour for them. For that they had to be patient, as he had to be patient with his work, which was regarded by every one in the beginning as imaginary. There was no power on earth that could stop truth, that could hide truth; there was truth and righteousness in the world, and they could wait patiently and bring an era of justice and an era of righteousness—and that could only be done if they worked with their heart and soul and their mind. It was only after twenty years of work that his work was acknowledged. It was by their patient work, by their efforts, and by their winning fame, for their intellect, for their efforts and for their character could they win the world. What a fine power they had! What an immense amount of youthful power they had! They should try to do something for their country and in serving their country they would serve the whole world. The work of advance must be in different directions—medicine, in one direction, agriculture, in another direction, and their idea of life in another direction. In advancing India they would advance the whole world. If they could make their life one of righteousness and nobility they would be serving not only their country, but the whole world.

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer the proceedings terminate

TRAGEDY AT BAGDAD.

CHIEF OF POLICE AND A BRITISH OFFICER ASSASSINATED.

PERPETRATORS ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Jan. 3.

Paris.—An official message from Bagdad states that the Chief of the Police and a British officer were assassinated by the Arabs in a principal street. The perpetrators have not been discovered.

DAVIS CUP.

FINAL MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 3.

Auckland.—In the final Davis Cup matches here Tilden beat Patterson 5/7, 6/2, 6/3, 6/3 and Johnston beat Brookes 5/7, 7/5, 6/3, 6/3.

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

RUMOUR ABOUT LORD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 3.

The "Daily Mail" says the Viceroyalty has been offered to Lord Reading who, it is believed, will accept.

HOW THE BOLSHEVIKS GOVERN.

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD)

In my talks with the peasants I was chiefly anxious to learn their view of the system of requisitions. The peasants pay no taxes, no rent, no interest on mortgages, and usually their miserable little holdings have been enlarged since the Revolution. On the other hand, they must give up the surplus of their crops to the Government, which maintains a monopoly of the trade in grain. Forty pounds of rye per month is allowed for every member of a peasant's family over one year of age, which seems a more than sufficient average amount. Fodder, oats, and potatoes are treated in the same way. The surplus is valued at the Soviet price, which is a mere fraction of the speculative price. Theoretically the peasant ought to be able to buy with the purchase money boats, textiles, and the like, also at the nominal Soviet prices, but in practice these goods are scarce and seldom obtainable, and the low money payment for one-third of the levy is, therefore, almost worthless. The peasant is entitled also to receive the value of two-thirds of his requisitioned crops in kind (cotton, oil, salt, etc.), but once more, the quantities given are often inadequate. The equation, if the surplus is large, will not balance, and discontent is inevitable. None-the-less, the poorer peasants (the majority) who have rarely any large surplus, suffer little from these requisitions and probably receive much more than they give. One big giant of a peasant, a young man with an open and kindly face, a Communist, as the younger men are apt to be, gave me the experience of his little village. It consisted of 223 persons (say forty families) and in rye (the chief crop) had only given up 1,000 lbs. as its collective contribution. It will certainly get textiles and paraffin, not to mention free schooling, and other State services, which exceed the value of this corn levy many times over. It is the richer peasants, especially in the black earth zone, where Communism was never strong, who have a grievance, since they grow a big surplus and receive only a fraction of its value in kind. The war on the whole eased the requisitions as the young soldiers came and went on leave. Certain parts of fields were marked off for the levy, and the peasants would say, as they reaped them, "this is for the comrades" (meaning the absent Red soldiers), and set it aside.

FOR "COALITION."

At this point in my talk with the young giant, a bustling elder peasant kept interrupting us. "Now take a new page", he insisted, "for your notes of what I have to say." He was evidently a somewhat richer man. He had cut 120 poods (a pood is 40 lbs.) of hay, and had to give up three poods for the levy. This seemed to him a gross exaction, and he was surprised that I had no sympathy to bestow. His chief personal reason for opposition to the Revolution was, I think, that some time before it, he and some neighbours had clubbed together to buy the forest which served their village. They had paid all but the last instalment of the price when suddenly the Revolution nationalized their forest. They can still cut all they need for their own use, whether for fuel or for building, but they cannot make a profit by selling to others. He had once worked in a factory "under Englishmen and Germans and knew what superior men really are like. As for these Communist leaders and officials, they are just ordinary workmen and he looked down on them." He wished they had all stuck to the "Calculation" Government (he meant "Coalition", i.e., Kerensky and fought on to the end in the war. Then "they would have been on top, and could have made the Germans pay, and the Allies would have helped them." He was for the Constituent Assembly, but all the same a little nervously was a "non-party man." In point of fact, I think he must have been a typical "Social Revolutionary."

ADMINISTRATORS.

Of some of the men at the head of the Soviet administration I saw a good deal, and on the whole my impression was favourable. All of them except the directors of Education and Health had been manual workers, and all except the director of Health were Communists. I heard them described by hostile "intellectuals" as mere "izvostchiks" (cab-drivers and "unlettered labourers.") Such phrases, I think, expressed only the contempt of the middle-class mind for the man who works with his hands, and I heard them more often from half-educated persons, than from doctors or teachers, who often spoke well of the administration. President Kudrasheff, who liked to encourage my limping Russian, was a man of dignified presence and courteous speech, who made an admirable chairman of the Soviet. I once heard him quote a Russian classic in a way that showed familiarity, and the clear and connected account which he gave me of the history of Vladimir, since the Revolution, could have come only from a disciplined mind. With another colleague, one of the three heads of the Department of Production, I spent a whole day. An engineer by trade, he deligated me by his lucid disquisitions on machinery, in which he showed no mean knowledge of theoretical mechanics and mathematics. He reminded me of a Scotch carpenter whom I knew as a boy, who became a teacher of science. He was the typical Communist, idealist yet realist, his brain on fire with schemes for turning science to account to develop the neglected resources of Russia. I got him to talk freely about the "intellectuals" who served under him. On some of them, chiefly architects and engineers, he poured the most generous eulogy. They were, he said, men with the spirit of "artists", who worked for the pleasure of creation and the motive of service. He paid a high tribute to their zeal, and said they would often work voluntarily for 14 or 16 hours a day. These were always the ablest men of their professions, and with these it was a pleasure to work. Others, the type of man who had only worked for profits and fees in the old days, performed their minimum tasks indifferently. The Director of Education, Comrade Plaksya, was the only University man in the team, plainly an idealist of the self-sacrificing Russian type, gentle, kindly, and in love with his children and his work. The others impressed me less, perhaps because they were less reserved, but they were modest and frank in speaking of their failures and difficulties—probably, as everyone told me, the abler men were mostly at the front. One could not say that the administration attained, by Western standards, a high standard of competence. What Russian administration ever did?

BUREAU OF COMPLAINTS.

Corruption when detected was severely punished, and a rather elaborate system existed for detecting both corruption and inefficiency. This system of "Inspection" supplied the detailed control, which the Soviet itself cannot undertake in its short and infrequent sittings. The Soviet of each "Government" elects a standing "collegiate" of five inspectors, and these in turn engage a staff of specialists. They examine all the plans, estimates, and accounts of the Departments, watch the work in operation, and make "flying" visits unannounced to factories and bureaucratic departments. They are assisted by delegates, workmen and peasants, elected by the factory councils and the local (uyezd and volost) councils, who attend their sittings and accompany their visits of inspection. In this way an independent, popular element is brought in to check the bureaucracy. A similar machinery on a smaller scale exists in the country (uyezd) and the parish (volost). Again, there is a "Bureau of Complaints" which receives and investigates written protests from individual citizens who think they have been wronged by officials. Out of 648 complaints in seven months in the Vladimir province 59 were found to be justified, and the grievances were redressed. The proportion seems low, but it may be, as the chief of the bureau explained, that most of the complainants supposed erroneously that they had suffered wrong because they did not know the law of the new *regime*. Three of the five persons who acted as the jury of this bureau are non-Communists.

THE "EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION"

The "Extraordinary Commission" which combats "counter-revolution", enjoys a terrible reputation abroad, and in Moscow it certainly is a ruthless engine of terror. If one would form a picture of Russian life, however, one must bear in mind that the vast mass of the Russian population lives in the provinces. There has never been a "terror" in Vladimir, though undoubtedly life had been made harder at one time for the middle-class than it is now. The hostile "intellectuals", with whom I talked, guessed that about forty persons had been executed in the whole province since the Revolution, out of a population of 1,600,000. In fact, as the books of the Commission showed, there had been in all seventy-nine persons executed since the Revolution. Of these, according to the records, eighteen had taken part in armed minutes and were taken with arms; twelve were officials guilty of grave dereliction of duty, usually corruption; twelve were bandits and robbers; twelve were members of the old Tsarist Secret Police, and twenty-five were deserters. No one, in short, was shot merely for political opinions.

The Commission ceased in February of this year to have the right to pass capital sentences. I looked over the calendar of its less serious cases, which included peculation, bribery, drunkenness, and robbery, and found in it only one category of obvious political offences, under the heading "counter-revolutionary and anti-Soviet activities." There were six such cases this year; all but one were acquitted, and this one, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, was released after two months. I heard frequent complaints which certainly were, or had been, well-founded, of the dilatory procedure of the Extraordinary Commission. Men were often arrested and "sat", as Russians say, for weeks in prison, before a charge was formulated: the prison, moreover, was dirty and the food bad and insufficient. The President admitted the truth of this complaint in the past, but declared that since his own recent appointment, no prisoner had been kept for more than twenty-four hours without a charge. Nothing can alter the fact that this Commission is a summary court armed until lately with absolute powers, working in secret and admitting no defence save such as the prisoner can make unaided, but its actual record was much milder than its reputation. Its chief work, however, is to prepare cases for other tribunals. The "Revolutionary Tribunal" is, on the other hand, a regular court, sitting in public and admitting defence by advocates under the usual forms. I heard nothing to its discredit in Vladimir, and its President impressed me favourably. It has this year (up to the end of September) passed only three capital sentences. Of these cases, one was an official, a Communist who stole Government stores, another an ex-Tsarist *agent provocateur*, and the third a deserter from the army who had twice repeated his offence.—"The Nation."

CALCUTTA COUNCIL.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

An interesting and impressive ceremony took place at Government House to-day when the reformed Government was formally inaugurated in the Throne Room and Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers were administered the oath of allegiance of office and secrecy. Besides the president of the Legislative Council and Sheriff of Calcutta almost all important officials of Bengal with headquarters in Calcutta were assembled on the occasion. There were also present a few non-officials, including Maharaja of Cossimbazar and Raja Banbehari Kapur.

To the strains of opening bars of the national anthem at half-past eleven, His Excellency Governor preceded by his staff entered the Throne room followed by members of the Executive Council and Ministers. All present rose up and remained standing until his Excellency took his seat on the dais. Members of the Executive Council were on the right of the dais and Ministers on the left. The Chief Secretary conducted Executive Councillors one by one to his Excellency who administered the prescribed form of oath of allegiance of office and secrecy. The same ceremonial was observed in cases of ministers also. His Excellency and all present rose from their seats when oaths were being administered after which his Excelency took his seat in council. Then the despatch to the Secretary of State announcing assumption of charge by members of the Executive Council was signed and the function took about ten minutes.

SURAT NEWS.

MR. RUSTOMJI'S DONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

SURAT, Dec. 30.

The last fortnight witnessed unusual activity in Surat. The Conference of the voters of the District, the visit of Mr. Ben Spoor and other guests, Mr. Spoore's remarkable lecture at the National College, were some of the prominent features of the Nationalists' activities here. As a result of their efforts more than a hundred delegates had gone to Nagpur to attend the sessions of the Congress. A majority of them are followers of Mr. Gandhi and have pledged themselves to Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-cooperation.

The mill-hands, here, have been persuaded to join their duties. The mill-owners remained very firm for some time; but fortunately at the intercession of Dr. Raiji, the chairman of the "Labour Union" here and Mr. Kalidas Jaskaran a compromise has been brought about and the mill-hands have already begun to work since Friday last. The managers of the mills have agreed to reduce the working hours.

SARVAJANIK SCHOOL.

The biennial prize distribution took place here at the Sarvajanik High School on the 23rd instant, under the presidency of Mr. C. N. Mehta, District and Sessions Judge. The Headmaster read the report on the working of the institution. The main points dealt within the report were the introduction of the system of lending books to poor students, the starting of a co-operative Society for the students, a scheme for providing refreshments to students, in order to enable them to avail themselves of the Gymnasium, and the opening of the Kalyandas Hotel for students. Mrs. Mehta then distributed the prizes to the successful students. Mr. Mehta, in the course of his presidential speech, remarked that he was sorry for the death of Mr. C. G. Shah, the founder of the institution. He wished, however, that his example might guide them in carrying on their work, which was an illustration of what a private enterprize in matters educational, could achieve.

During the last week, a variety entertainment performance was given for the benefit of the "Children's Guild of Service." Some of the performances were very interesting. There was a good house and the proceeds amounted to about a thousand rupees.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Bhanu, ex-Professor of the Ferguson College, and Superintendent of the Philosophic Institute at Amalner, delivered an interesting lecture on "Bhagvadgita." He compared the Philosophy of the West, with the various Philosophic systems in India, and showed how Monism was superior to all other creeds. He then dwelt at length on the "Advaita" doctrine propoundel by Shri Krishna in Bhagwad Gita.

"The Gujerat Mitra," one of the local weeklies, publishes a correspondence from Ahmedabad, announcing a donation of Rs. 40,000 (Forty thousand) from Mr. Rustomji Jevanji, for National Education. Mr. Rustomji is a native of Surat, and is now taking an active part in the political life of South Africa. He has written a long letter to Mr. Gandhi, supporting the boycott of schools, aided by Government, and promising a handsome donation of Rs. forty thousand for four new schools to be opened in the villages of Gujerat.

COL. WEDGWOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3

Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood have arrived in Madras and are staying at Government House.

A large number of delegates, including several bishops and over a hundred priests have arrived here in connection with the session of the All-India Marian Congress which open here to-morrow.

SEND-OFF TO MR. ACHARIAR.

MR. GANDHI'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, President, National Congress, left Nagpur to-day by Bombay mail. He was garlanded and given a hearty send-off by the citizens of Nagpur. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit, the Hon. Dixit, Doctors Moonje and Cholkar and Bnawani Shanker Niyogi were among those present on the platform.

By the same train Mr. M. K. Gandhi accompanied by the Ali Brothers left for Wardha. After a short stay at Wardha they are expected to return to Nagpur and proceed to Chindwara.

THE GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave your indulgence in these passing on your precious columns with a important subject.

It is an admitted fact that the doings of some of our politicians and leaders or those who pose themselves as such are diametrically opposite to what they are preaching, in season and out of season. While they are the loudest in proclaiming from house-tops that they are staunch Nationalists and that they have the welfare of the people at heart they are the first to wound our national self-respect and thus make ourselves the laughing stock of the world. The immediate object of my penning these lines is one such instance in view. The Gandharva Mahavidyalaya or the Academy of Indian Music, of Bombay is perhaps the only institution of its kind on this side of India. The institution was started by public donations, and is thus in all respects, a public institution. It is really national institution, and it is but in the fitness of things, that it should be conducted on truly national prinoiples.

But what do we find in practice? The annual meeting of the institution comes off on the 13th instant, and it will surprise all not a little that it is proposed to ask the Governor to preside over the function! How incongruous this is? While we are passing resolutions after resolutions of Non-Cooperation with Government, such an attitude, on the part of those concerned in the institution, is not only inconsistent but reprehensible.

The managing Director of the Institution, Pandit Vishnu Digamber, is all-in-all with the institution. In fact, it would be quite correct to say that had it not been for his exertions the institution would not have seen the light of the day. He is an out-an-out Nationalist. His efforts for the cause of Indian nationalism, though known to a few only, are by no means insignificant. Besides doing every thing in his power, every year he goes to the place where the Indian National Congress is held, accompanied by several of his assistants, and there recites songs and poems specially composed for the occasion wishing for the welfare of Bharat Mata. His songs go a long way towards kindling the fire of patriotism in even the dullest of souls. This he has been doing as a labour of love, at considerable sacrifice of time and money. It is, therefore, very painful and indeed strange to find that a glaring piece of injustice and inconsistency is to be perpetrated in the very institution, with which the Panditji is connected so intimately. I am credibly informed that the Panditji has nothing to do with this pettifogging business which has been manoeuvred to be run by sme other person or persons connected with the institution and that the Panditji has *nolens volens* to submit to his or their manipulations. If this is correct I appeal to him not to submit thus to the designs of interested parties. He should assert his authority and do only what his conscience dictates him to do in the matter. He should be firm and not thus submit to the machinations of the wire-pullers, who in order to win official smiles and curry the favour of local gods through the medium of the Gandharva Mahavidyala are inflicting on the Indians a humiliation which is so galling to their sense of self-respect, especially in these days when Non-Cooperation, with an unrelenting Government has been admitted, on all hands, to be the only effective weapon of bringing it to its senses.

The recent case of the Anjuman-e-Islam, in foisting on the institution the presidentship of the Governor, at its last annual gathering, despite the wishes of the majority of the students etc. to the contrary, is too vivid in the minds of all need recapitulation here. I trust His Excellency will now see the propriety of refusing to preside over a function when the sense of the people is decidedly against his taking the chair. It is not yet too late to take this honourable course. Yours, etc.

RATILAL D. VAISHNAV.

CATHOLICS AND ELECTIONS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was pained to see two letters in your esteemed journal under the above heading written apparently by people who seem to have not the least ide what they are talking about. I should not have troubled to reply but for some grave inaccuracies which though they will not mislead Catholics, may give a false impression to outsiders. For instance, "Catholicus" says that Dr. Fernandes' claim for leadership was questioned by some gentleman he names—an absolutely absurd statement and quite unfair to these gentlemen who are men of character and above such pettiness. Nomination by Government to the Legislative Council does not *ipso facto* confer leadership in the sense "Catholicus" means by it, although no doubt it is a great honour and is naturally conferred on one of the leading men of any community. In the Catholic Community it could not go beyond three or perhaps four gentlemen and Dr. Fernandes is probably the most prominent of them. He was a prominent citizen long before Government was pleased to nominate him to the Council; and enjoyed a wide popularity not only in the Catholic Community but in every community, so much so that his triumph at the recent elections was almost a foregone conclusion. Everyone has a right to his own opinion as who is the fittest candidate for nomination and even entitled to have his predilections, but justice should in no case be forgotten.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

NEW CONSTITUTION INAUGURATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

Telegrams have been received from the provincial headquarters that the new constitution was inaugurated to-day with the usual formalities. Newly appointed Governors, Executive Councillors and Ministers took oath and assumed charge of their respective offices.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

"ALL-ROUND PROGRESS."

The Director of Information writes to say:—

The latest annual report (1919-20) on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, shows a general progress all round. Expenditure on education has risen to an unprecedented amount, more than half of which comes from Provincial Funds, while about 31 per cent. is contributed from fees, subscriptions and endowments. Among the special events of the year may be mentioned the double celebration of peace in July and December and the great Olympic games at Poona followed by an Athletic Tournament for women-boys and girls from schools taking part in both.

The number of institutions has increased by 515 to 14,708 out of which 1,241 were private. The number of pupils has increased by 58,872 to 8,92,875, out of them 1,77,654 were girls. There are 65,892 girls studying in boys' schools, while 5,319 boys attend girls' schools. Among the pupils 4,794 are Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 26,807 Indian Christians, 1,12,141 Brahmins, 5,14,169 non-Brahmin Hindus (including 31,761 Depressed Classes), 1,81,653 Mahomedans, 15,919 Parsis, 29 Buddhists and 37,363 others.

The expenditure on public instruction has risen by Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 235 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 113 lakhs were spent on 12,714 primary schools where 7,60,122 pupils are being taught, while Rs. 28 lakhs were spent on girls' schools, which number 1,652. The number of girls who attend secondary schools has increased by 481 to 10,482, of whom 1,513 attend schools for boys. Out of these girls 22 p.c. are Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 29 p.c. Indian Christians, 21 p.c. Parsis, 8 p.c. Brahmins, 15 p.c. other Hindus and 1 p.c. Mahomedans.

Regarding the general education for girls Miss Brooke observes:—

"I was particularly struck with the gap existing at press between the education of the school girl of to-day and the young house mother of to-morrow. The former is turned out of our educational institutions a school girl and a school girl only. She marries not long after, and is plunged into housekeeping and motherhood without the old aids and safe-guards of the joint Home system now fast disappearing; and with little or no preparation for either. . . . No connecting link has been forged whereby school life and future home life can be welded together. . . . We must build the bridge by which the young mother can pass from the one to the other with benefit to her own self and to all dependents upon her for care, for comfort and for wise rearing, and that link or that bridge is Homecraft. . . . In any scheme for the furtherance of the true education of Indian womanhood, this should take its right place.

The number of Mahomedans under instruction has risen 18,339 to 1,81,658 (including 40,668 girls).

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR WORKMEN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENCE.)

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., have kindly sanctioned for the mills under their agency in Bombay and Kurla, some of the proposals submitted by the Tata Sons Workmens Institute of the Social Service League for their consideration, and in consequence of it maternity allowance to women workers in the form of two months' wages (one month before and one month after confinement) will be paid, a Sick Benefit Fund on a contributory basis, for the purpose of affording relief to members during their illness, will be started and in cases of accidental injuries to workmen resulting in death the minimum amount of the compensation which is paid to the heir will be Rs. 300 and the concession and facilities which have hitherto been given to workmen in non-fatal accidents will be continued as before. The maximum amount of compensation in cases of fatal accidents is fixed at Rs. 1,000 and the amount will be determined regard being had to the deceased's salary, length of service etc. These schemes are to take effect from 1st January 1921.

Also by way of experiment a Savings Bank will be shortly opened at the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, to encourage thrift among the employees of the mill and will be conducted by the Tata Sons Workmen's institute. The proposed Savings Bank is intended to supplement the work which is being done through the millhands' Co-operative Credit Societies started by the Institute at its Kurla Centre.

LATEST CABLES

ANGLO RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 3.

The Sunday "Times" states that the Anglo-Russian trade agreement has now been drafted and is ready for signature. Only technical details remain to be adjusted. Outlook for the immediate resumption of commercial relations is regarded as very bright. The newspaper "Observer" however states that M. Krassin yesterday received an official request from Moscow for his return to Russia for consultation. It is expected that he will be absent for about five weeks unless meanwhile the whole discussion collapses, but this is not anticipated.

DE VALERA'S WHEREABOUTS

STILL A MYSTERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 3.

Whereabouts of De Valera are still a mystery. The "New York Times" refers to report which it says is not verified that De Valera sailed for Europe ten days ago under the name of Dudley Field Malone, formerly a Collector for the Port in New York. The paper says that whereabouts of Malone who is the son-in-law of the ex-Senator O'Gorman, are at present unknown.

REPRISALS IN IRELAND.

SEVEN HOUSES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 3.

In accordance with an order of the Military Governor seven houses in Midleton County Cork were destroyed early on the morning of January 1st "because the inhabitants round have known of the recent ambush and the attack on the military parties and have neglected to inform the police or the military authorities."

Each householder was handed a notice stating why his house was being destroyed. Each resident was given one hour in which to remove his valuables, but not furniture. Nothing but houses and furniture was destroyed.

BURNING IN MIDLETON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 3.

It is unofficially reported that after the burnings in Midleton large parties of the police and the military entered the town in the evening, burned the garage and engineering works and wrecked and looted several shops. It is feported that some houses in the village of Carrigtwohill, the scene of another ambush were also burned.

DEATH OF DR. BETH MANNS HOLLWEG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 3.

Berlin.—The death is announced of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, formerly a German Chancellor.

CABLE ITEM.

Melbourne, Jan. 2.—Over three inches of rain have fallen, but the weather is now fine.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

In connection with H. R. H. Duke of Connaught's throat trouble a special correspondent of "Madras Mail" cables from London to say "It will be obsolutely essential, during His Royal Highness's visit to India, that he should avoid everything likely to affect his throat which prevented him wintering in this country."

Official & Personal.

His Excellency held a Special Meeting of the Executive Council at Government House for the Swearing in and assumption of Office by the Members and Ministers on Monday.

Her Excellency attended a Lecture by Sir Valentine Chirol at Lady Cowasji Jehangir's House Monday afternoon.

The Archbishop of Brisbane and Canon Batty and Captain C. E. Benson left Government House on Monday.

Muslims of Ersi (Dist. Sholapur) held a mass meeting under the presidency of Hafi Syid Husain a priest of Mosque on 31st ultimo after Juma prayers, unanimously passed the following resolution:—"The meeting most humbly and respectfully implores H. E. the Nasam for mercy towards students placed under surveillance in Amrabad."

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the things we Britishers like to pride ourselves in, is free speech and the freedom of the press. That may hold good in England but out here things are different. As we find out when we write an innocent letter of complaint against a public body, then we find we are up against it. The letter I wrote about the condition of Bentinck Street was not printed in any of the leading papers, although a copy was sent to each. Other letters have been treated in the same way. I can only conclude that they will not print anything you send except you wish to pat some little tin god on the back. Even a Government or military body are capable of making mistakes and plenty of them. Then it is the duty of every citizen to point them out. Under the circumstances it leaves us with no other course than to ask the Indian papers to publish our letters.

I daresay Mr. Editor you have noticed the childish twaddle that some of these papers have been indulging in lately as to what salary Colonel Wedgood pays his bearer, and also regarding certain statements made by Ben Spoor. But in no case either the editors or their correspondence have brought a single argument forward to prove that the Labour movement is not good for the masses. I think it would be just as well for some of them to go Home or Australia and study it. There they would get a clearer vision and a better chance of understanding what Labour really stood for.

We Britishers put our trust in the Government with the result we nearly lost the War, to say nothing as to how it came about. The Government was responsible for the bad management and shortness of munitions with the result that Lloyd George appealed to organise labour and put C. N. Barnes, late Secretary of A.S.E., on the Munitions Board. What would have happened if the Engineer had not been organised, I don't care to think, Agriculture was not organised consequently. Practically there were very few able bodied agricultural labourers to be found on the ground, as most of them had either emigrated or gone to the cities where they got better pay. This was the fault of the Government as they had never encouraged agriculture to be prepared for what eventually happened, that is, England almost starved into submission although they had been warned by Robert Blatchford 20 years ago in his book called "Merry England."

Both the Government and the military have been put on their trial during the late War, and both of them have been found wanting. Having come to this conclusion what is there wrong in trying a Labour Government for a change. Labour had to take over a great deal of the responsibility during the War both Government and Military and in each Department they have come out on top, although they had no special training still they did well and eventually won. Surely after this the governing and Capitalist classes don't expect Labour to go back to the old conditions before the War.

The Labour leaders and the workmen have learned that they are an important factor in the world, that they have the brain if not the Education, which is the better asset of the two, that they are the producers of the wealth of the world, and that they are honestly due their fair share of it. They have also learned that Capital depends upon Labour, when Labour is organised. They have also learned that the best way to get a thing done is to do it oneself, and not leave it to be done by capitalists whose only interest is to exploit you for all your worth. When the workers understand the power that organised Labour wields, there will be more happiness and less poverty in the land than there is to day.

The ignorance shown by some of the writers against Labour is remarkable. One writer advises Lala Lajpat Rai to be careful not to introduce Anti-Capitalistism. I should like this writer to study ideal Socialism, Practical Socialism, and Labour as we find them to-day. Afterwards it would be interesting for him to explain how they could be anything else but anti-Capitalists. The reason why, is explained in the same issue of the same paper, where we have the report of the Jute Mills going on short time. In the Company's report we find that the Delta Jute Mills are paying a dividend of 45 per cent. and a bonus of 55 per cent. per ordinary share. This is for 6 months ending November 30th 1920. Then again the Lothian Jute mills have declared a dividend of 40 per cent. and a Bonus of 30 per cent. per Share. Yet, because there seems to be some fear for the future. The work people are being put on short time, no consideration being made for the 2 days short pay which they can ill-afford to lose. This is the way in which Capitalists repay the workers for producing big dividends. No one thought of dividing some of the Bonus with the workers who made it. After this exhibition of selfishness we are warned against anti-Capitalists. Organised labour is the only remedy whether you call it Socialism or anti-Capitalism is a matter of indifference as far as the worker is concerned. What he wants is his share of the fruits of his labour and the rights to live decent with his family.

These arguments apply to either European or Indian Employers. There can be no caste or creed where Capital and Labour meets. What the worker must recognise is that God helps those that help themselves. There is only one remedy, organise and remember that Unity is Strength.

I dont know Lala Lajapat Rai, but I consider his was a good speech and the advice good. Also what the dailies should remember now, is, that the game of Coddom and Bluff is past, that most of the Europeans coming out to situation, Civil and Military, are either genuine Labourites or have Labour sympathies. They are too disgusted with the old order of things. Times are changed and the tone of the papers must do the same, if they want to live. They must remember, the Wars are over. Nelson dead the old game played out. Things are moving fast; if they want to go with the times they must get into step, or drop out altogether. There is no room for strangers.—Yours etc.

THOMAS BATEMAN.

Calcutta, Dec. 29.

GRANT ROAD LAND ACQUISITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with a particular interest that I read the report in your Saturday's issue, about the meeting held at Mulshi on the 15th Dec. under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar to protest against the submerging shortly of 54 villages of the Mulshi Petta, Poona Dist. under the New Hydro-Electric Scheme of the Tata Powers Company. But, when I finished reading the account, I was filled with horror and indignity, on the one hand, and pity and remorse on the other: this because it was indeed heart-rending and depressing to find that in a short time not less than 15,000 people were to be driven for shelter to new places, which may or may not be available, and, that, the inhabitants of these 54 villages, were to be deprived, of *their ancestral lands and temples of an cient sanctity a step that is both illegal* and unjust. (My italics) and for what? for providing the Bombay mill-owners and residents with electric lights and power from that source and to enable the Bombay local trains to be propelled by electric power! This is a piece of injustice and inhumanity which should be averted at the earliest opportunity; otherwise, the result to the 15,000 to-be-dishoused inhabitants will be disastrous, miserable and calamitous. Mr. Kelkar in his lecture is reported to have gone into the legal aspect of the Land Acquisition Act and the justification of recourse to Satyagraha to have this wrong righted. For a parallel, one might turn his attention to the contemplated Scheme of Acquisition of property round the present Grant Road Station in Bombay for the B. B. and C. I. Rail way terminal constructions, which also involves similar hardships in the dehousing of a large number of local residents and the demolition of many valuable charitable institutions, and the consequent inconvenience and difficulty to the victims of this enterprise in these days of dearth of suitable and healthy localities for residential purpose over this also a great hue and cry was raised through public platforms and the press, but all to no purpose, because it is apprehended that Government is determined not to go back upon its original resolution and decision, in spite of all the agitation and suggestions of better plans. Having regard to the serious disadvantages into which the helpless villages would be put, inasmuch as even their temples or holy shrines which they inherited from their forbears are also to go with their homes and hearths, will stand to forgo the convenience which is to be obtained at a great cost to hearts. If the Bombayites will stand to forego the convenience which is to be obtained at a great cost to the poor villagers, they will show that they are true humanitarians. This could be done by holding protest meetings in various parts of the City and by bringing pressure to bear on the proper quarters by the very people who are to be benefited by the working of the scheme. If the Bombayites thus show their sympathy and feeling for their brethren in distress and affliction in a matter in which they are equally interested equally Bombay will have demonstrated to the full extent not only their humanitarian spirit and principles, but also the justice of their protest against the Grant Road or any other Scheme of the Government, now or in the future possibly with the result of the abandonment of both the schemes one after the other, which they could then demand with added justification, greater sympathy and more effect. This would also possibly make impossible such schemes of enterprise whether by private companies or public bodies, or Government at dishousing large sections of settled inhabitants of any locality in the future.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. PRABHU.

Parel, Jan. 3.

DR. ANSARI'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From a careful perusal of the short but comprehensive Presidential address which Dr. Ansari delivered before that August assembly known as the Moslem League at Nagpur one is led to the conclusion that the address is exquisitely beautiful in style, tone and exposition of facts and is best suitable to the occasion. The Doctor explained the whole critical situation of our country and the he unequivocally proved how by our "old policy of mendicancy, petitioning others to grant us our inherent rights" we have totally failed to derive any benefit. Then he goes on to show how we should take recourse to a "process of disciplining and organising ourselves" to gain our goal and thus prevent any more repetition of our national degradation and humiliation before the world.

After this he takes up the analysis of the means that has been shown to us by the saints and leaders of our country to adopt in order to achieve our final end and shows how this is the only effectual means we can take recourse to, if we are determined to vindicate our national honour and establish an indigenous system of our Government. He then goes on to defend the movement which is in process of development and refutes one after another the arguments put forth by the antiganists of the movement and demolishes them. And before concluding he proves that our country "has awakened to a strong sense of her present thraldom and helotry and also of her legitimate heritage of freedom" and the people are not going to be lulled to sleep any more by "cunning plans to ensure us, to coax, cajole or coerce us into submission". He further shows that this feeling of distrust in the British Government "has permeated the masses not only of India but of the whole East" His last words bring to ones mind the vivid picture of the ancient architectural Royal City of Delhi, the resemblance of which his peroration metaphorically characterises with the "castle of freedom" which is the process of construction in our country.—Yours, etc.

"CANDID."

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The convenience of the travelling public in railways in this country before the advent of the present bogie system of carriages was in many respects better though it may be said that carriages which existed then had not been fitted with latrines and water convenience for the last class. The railways met with a formidable difficulty before the adfent of the bogie system that they were unable to shut up a good number of passengers in a compartment. The occupants in many cases stoutly resisted the entry of other passengers when the compartment had its full compliment. In the year 1908 or so when the present system was introduced the railways in Idnia generally adopted a system of building by which it was possible for them to pile up any number of passengers for the bogie carriages were divided into two or three compartments and it was not possible for the passengers already occupying their seats to prevent others from getting in. Since that time we find that travelling has been made most uncomfortable. Soon after the outbreak of war the rolling stock of the different railways were taken away for war-purposes and the difficulties then encountered by the people of this country can be better imagined than described. It was at that time when they were giving the least comfort to the passengers that the railways in India joined together and raised the fares on the plea that it was necessitated on account of the shortage of coal and rolling stock. After the conclusion of peace, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council regretted his inability to bring down the fares to the pre-war level because of the altered circumstances of economic condition after the war. He, however, promised that the railways will in future look to the better convenience of passengers. Though nearly two years have elapsed after that announcement nothing tangible has been done and the difficulties of travelling remain almost the same. By "better accommodation" to passengers it was thought that the railways will embark upon a new system of constructing carriages so that the difficulties now existing will be minimised. But no, the old system of building is being continued much to the inconvenience of passengers and inspite of the fact that they are asked to pay more. The Inter-class carriages recently built by the G. I. P. Railway now running between Madras and Bombay show for instance what the Railway authorities mean by better accommodation. An old third class compartment of the unit type of carriage is built with a latrine; you cannot think of an upper berth as is seen in the M. S. M. Railway carriage, but that space has been occupied with a railway map and time-table as if these not the sitting accommodation are the most important for travelling public. The compartment is made to seat 7 passengers—this being better accommodation they boast of. How this is better than the old third class unit carriage compartment is not known. The earlier this class of accommodation is abolished the better so that the public may not be blinded as to the convenience which they may be expecting from this kind of carriages.

And what about the number of tickets issued. It is left to the sweet will of the booking-clerk. He can issue any number regardless of accommodation. In this connection, the M. and S. M. Railway offer a distinct contrast to the G. I. P. Railway. In Madras Central station tickets for Inter-class are issued according to the number of seats on hand and they see that each Inter-class compartment contain only six passengers at night. At the Victoria Terminus on the contrary even if you were to complain to the station master about the bad arrangements no action will be taken; that was what was found on the night of the 20th instant by some of my friends. This is the way how the railway servants look to the convenience of passengers. It is hoped that the Agent as well as the Traffic Manager will take a note of this and see that tickets are issued for only according to the seats on hand. This was done in the South Indian Railway during war time for the Boat Mail and there is no reason why such a system should not be introduced here if the railway administration finds it difficult to run additional trains for the convenience of passengers.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. K. AYER.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The inebriety of the Allies from the time of the Armistice seems now to be wearing off, and sanity with a little repentance for the debauch is returning to one of the big three, for; Sir we read in "The Chronicle" of the 24th inst. that France is going to evacuate Cilicia after coming to an agreement with Turkey and Kemal Pasha demanding guarantees against massacres of the Armenian population. A casual observer would exclaim "Bravo France you are justifying the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.' But alas! There is nothing altruistic. There is a story that a porcupine had a snug den in which it was lying comfortably one dark wintry day. A lynx wild with hunger and cold stalked into its den, with the purpose of finding food and lodging. But instead, he got a shower of quills which covered his face, and brought tears into his eyes, and he began to think discretion the better part of valor. But to save his face, while beating hasty retreat he said 'Phew, you are such an insignificant wretch, and your den is so miserably small, that it is no use wasting my time." France finds herself in the same predicament. Instead of the rosy tempting tender meat she gets quills, and hence her prime-minister's above declaration. But it is never too late to mend. Greece had enough of the fiery draughts of imperialism. She found they impaired her digestion, and so she packed off her charming cup-bearer Venezilos, and recalled her former abstemious controller of the house hold—Tino, the son of the eagle. There remains England. If even now she follows the belated wise policy of France, and will have nothing to do with the portion of the Turkish Empire, she will regain the regard of India and the esteem of the world. But if she continues the grabbing policy ,it will spell ruin to herself and ruin to poor starving India. It will be like the case of a snake trying to prey on a mole, and finding too late as the Hindi proverb says, that if it swallows the mole it dies, and if it throws it out of its mouth it becomes blind. Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road,
Bombay, Dec. 27.

MURAL PAINTINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will give me some space, for the following few lines, in your esteemed paper.

The Exhibition of the mural paintings, at the Sir J. J. School of Art is now well-known. It is called by some "national frescoes". It would be better to call them "Indo-British Frescoes". For, just as Indian Art under the Greek influence was known as "Bysantine Art" or "Indo-Greck Art".. The Indian Art under British influence should be known as "Indo-British Art."

The students have no doubt shown their skill in the Mural Paintings as artisans. They deserve due credit for such skill. They are not at all to be blamed for the lack of science and method in their work. They are not given that training. As the work done in the School of Art people will, naturally, look at these works from the scholastic point of view. But they would be grieved to note that the students are made to work as mere artisans in a privae studio rather than as trained artists.

I must be brief, I have therefore to rest content with giving an instance of the manner in which the proper science and method is neglected.

In the frescoes as in other pictures we can certainly observe lights and shades. But this defect is hidden by a uniform thick line under the pretext of flat paintings. That is a grave mistake from a scientific stand point, and the whole exhibition is a display of that. The true science has never been imparted in this institution, since its beginnings nearly seventy years ago. That is why during the long period no real artist has hitherto been produced. Those who are successful as artists, to-day, had to go to foreign countries in search of science.

Under the circumstances is not Mr. Gandhi right in asking us to start National Schools, so that we may no longer be dependent upon foreigners?—Yours, etc.

B. G. KOTHARE.

Principal of the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, 21, Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

POSTAL CHAOS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The postal bureaucrats claim, that the work is now efficiently managed by them but the absurdity of the claim can be easily seen by any body, who cares to see. This efficiency is maintained at the cost of poor India, and that too at an enormous cost, which she is simply unable to bear. But the heaven-born and the allied services must be provided at the expense of her own children, who are to be starved into submission. An instance in point will suffice.

A. M. O. was sent to my home address at Sandhurst Road from Bhuj on the 5th November. The first letter giving me the intimation was never delivered. Upon receiving the second one, I personally hurried to the Girgaon P. Office, and beheld a heap about 2 feet high of undelivered M. O's. With difficulty, I could find out the one meant for me. But being unfamiliar to the postal clerks there, I could not get delivery of the same. Upon this I wrote to the Presidency Post Master to deliver the same at my office address in 14, Hammam Street, Fort, but have not been able to get it up to this time. Who is responsible for keeping my Rs. 300 for more than a month? I shall be glad if any one will enlighten me, as to the way in which I can get my money.—Yours, etc.

CHATURBHUJ VABHJI VYUS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith a Government post card without bearing any stamp from Ahmdabad or Bombay. It was posted to me on Asoa Sood 15th and was received by me on the 16th instant, i.e., after a month and a half. It is written from Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati to me addressed C/o. Swadeshi Sabha, Krishna Building, Fort Bombay. This is quite an accurate address, even then it takes such a long time to reach me. Your readers have experienced and even pointed out this postl chaos but the postal authorities do not seem to pay any heed to it. The post men of Bombay ought to be congratulated on their union and I hope the public will fully support them in their days of troubles. The very fact that even after three and a half months, the postal authorities could not regulate its working so to prove that the postmen deserve all that they demand.—Yours, etc.

B. DESAI.

Krishna Building, Dec. 20.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—First view, and then review is a truism, which is evidently foreign to the bureaucracy and to the Anglo-Indian Press. It is most unfortunate. For, if they only see things for themselves, they can recognize and realize, that India is changing faster than they can imagine; and that the masses are being moved as much as the classes by the wave of Nationalism. Sir, what do we perceive here?

For the first time in the History of the Congress.

(1) Jagatgurus attend the sessions!

(2) Sadhus from different provinces muster in good numbers!

(3) The Marwaris are greatly in evidence!

(4) The Boras are conspicuous by their presence!

(5) The Parsis are again drawn to the National Parliament!

(6) The Afghans are prominent in the Congress and the Khilafat Conference!

(7) Twenty thousand Delegates have attended the sessions!

(8) For the very first time in the whole annals of the Congress, the Royalty Resolution is dropped!

(9) No mentoion is made re the Prince's deferred visit to India!

(10) No opposition has been led in the Congress, either by the moderates, Besantines or anti-Non-Cooperationists in respect of the change of the creed!

(11) The Delegates are in over whelming majority in favor of Non-Cooperation!

(12) Even the Student's Conference has passed a Resolution in favour of Non-Cooperation!

(13) And as regards the Khilafat Conference, the feeling of the Moslems is of bitter resentment for the Truncation of Turkey.

(14) Seldom you can find such vast and varied, such enthusiastic and patriotic crowds of people, as you see them in Nagpur at present. And all these facts put together, reviewed together, studied together, and sifted at leisuire should convince all right minded Britishers as to the necessity and urgency of meeting the legitimate demands of the people without delay or demur. Will they rise to the occasion and save a grave situation? If they don't, the blame shall not be ours by any means.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Nagpur, Dec. 30.

PUBLICITY BOARD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though the War has long been over, yet many of her establishments have continued in full swing, or reappeared in new forms! Take the case of the Publicity Board. It was organised during the War, ostensibly to keep the Indian people duly informed about that titanic struggle, but really to carry on a pro-British propaganda, and even to keep off depressing news from the Theatres of War! And although Peace Treaties have been signed and celebrated, and the necessity of the Publicity Board has ceased; yet the Bureaucracy has such a fascination for that butter-making Board, that it is revived in the shape of Information Bureau! Last month I happeed to visit Sir Shapoorji Broacha Institute at Broach, and found the following leaflets on the various tables.

(1) "Looking Backward". Reprinted from the "Advocate" of 3rd November 1920, 5000 copies!

(2) "The Task before us" from the "Times" of 22nd October 1920, in English, Gujarati and Marathi!

(3) Also the *report* of the Western Association Annual meeting. Both 8000 copies!

(4) "A Letter to Mr. Gandhi" from Mr. Jinha, in Marathi and Gujarati, 5000 copies!

(5) "Hijarat Experiences", "Amir's prohibitory Order", and Moslems' sad plight", Marathi and Gujarati, 7000 copies!

(6) Government's Policy with regard to Non-Coopation, Gujarati! And all these published by the Information Bureau.

From the above publications, it is perfectly clear:—

(a) That the Government has established the Information Bureau for representing to the people the Bureaucratic stand-point.

(b) That naturally, it supports the Bureaucratic policy.

(3) That incidentally, it gives wider publicity to the moderate propaganda.

(d) That consciously or unconsciously, it aims and attempts to counteract the influence of Nationalist propaganda.

(e) And in any case, it throws away public money, not for the education or emancipation of the people; but for their continued enslavement under a bureaucratic domination!

Sir, Will you not raise your voice against this unnecessary and unjust expenditure of public money? And will not the Bombay Government be pleased to look into the matter?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PROFITEERING IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns for the following:—

Correspondence Summarised.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. S. V. Kumthekar after a personal experience is now convinced that the Railway Administration in India is out for money-making only and does not care a whit for the comforts of the passengers, Third Class passengers.

ROBBERIES:—J. H. K. refers to the recent daring robberies at Parel, Dadar, Mahim and Mazagaon. He wants to know why the police are on such occasions conspicuous by their absence. He says that they always appear late and are useless "like late actors." If the night patrol is not sufficient it should be, he suggests, increased. He believes that the robberies are the outcome of Cinemas. He therefore further suggests that the public should boycott the theatres where "wretched films" are exhibited. Such films, he concludes should be censored.

STUDENTS CONFERENCE:—"Shreekant" in another letter suggests the following ideas to be embodied in the Constitution of the All-India Students' Conference. Every College and school should have Social Service League of its own and every Provincial Committee organised on linguistic basis should start a vernacular magazine.

CLERKS' CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR:—Pro Bono Bombite Clericus thinks that the grievance set forth in the notices issued by the C. P. Clerk's Conference refers only to the grievances of the C. P. Clerks. He believes that it would have been much better if the Conference had investigated the general conditions of the whole community of Clerks. He then proceeds to describe their conditions in Bombay. He admits that the Government has recently increased their salary upto Rs. 80. But after the limit their their promotion depends not on the merit of their work but on the sweet will of their superior officer. He deplores the callous manner in which clerks are dismissed. He says that the fact that they are given holidays do not count for much as they are usually made to work overtime. They are rarely paid any extra allowance for the overtime. He compares the conditions of Clerks in this country with those of clerks in Japan, England, and Germany and states that the employers in those countries, unlike employers here, encourage enterprise and initiative in their clerks. He refers to the poverty and suggests that the employers should provide them with decent lodgings and make arrangements for something in the nature of a "Benefit Fund."

Sugar price 3 months back was Rs. 16 per maund; now is Rs. 8.

Ghee price 3 months back was Rs. 56 per maund; now is Rs. 27.

Butter price 3 months back was Rs. 48 per maund; now is Rs. 26.

Milk price 3 months back was Rs. 17 per maund; now is Rs. 8.8.

Burma rice 3 months back was Rs. 2-8 per maund; now Re. 1-14.

These are some of the principal necessaries of life and their prices have declined by about fifty per cent. Similarly other articles for human consumption, such as Treacle (Gol) Jirasal Rice, Toordal have declined by about 25 to 40 per cent. The Burma Rice new crops is available at Rs. 10-10 bag i.e., at Rs. 1-12 per maund. Notwithstanding so great a decline, profiteering goes on merrily. The Hotels and restaurants continue to charge the previously increased high rates and the sweetmeats shops and the boarding houses and lodges are the worst offenders in this report. I think all these people are running their concerns under a Municipal license but the Corporation has perhaps no power of interference in the matter of prices. But the Director of Civil Supplies can move in the matter and ought to move as soon as possible. Because, like the Reverse Councils, it is an "organised loot." In the course of my enquiries I have found that the only article that has risen in price is fuel and coal. It may be that the burden falls also on the well-to-do but hits the poor heavily.—Yours, etc.,

RANCHHODAS H. GANDHI.

Kalbadevi, Dec. 22.

WOULD BE UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the election of two ordinary Fellows of the Bombay University is going to take place shortly, I suggest that those registered graduates who are keen on making the vernaculars the media of instructed in our high schools, should promise their votes only to those candidates who undertake to support the reform in their capacity as Fellows.

To be more definite, the candidates should promise to move a resolution in the Senate with a view to making the use of the vernaculars in answering papers at the S. L. Examination in all subjects except English, optional or to support such a resolution if it be moved by any other Fellow.

It may here be pointed out that if there be an inclination in the Senate to leave this matter to the Joint Examination Board as properly falling within its discretion, it should be the duty of the Fellow concerned to insist that the matter may be *referred* to the Joint Board for opinion, but must be decided in the Senate itself, first because the Board consists of members who are not elected by the Registered Graduates and hence are not responsible to them, secondly because the Senate is fully empowered to introduce changes in the rules governing the S. L. Examination subject to sanction by Government, and thirdly because this is an important object on which the Registered Graduates should certainly give their mandate to their representatives in the Senate.—Yours, etc.,

G. P. PATWARDHAN.

Sholapur, Dec. 21.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

A Doctor says:

"I do not think so good a food as Glaxo can be brought before the public by the medical profession too strongly."

Glaxo is the food doctors recommend and *rear their own babies on.* This is because Glaxo is not an "artificial" food, but is just pure, uncontaminated milk made safe and suitable for baby by the Glaxo process. Glaxo contains NO malt, NO flour, NO starch.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

has been persistently used by Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain for the last twelve years. These Centres now purchase *nearly a quarter of a million pounds* weight of Glaxo every month, enough to feed over 50,000 babies continuously.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ
Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.

An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

Rebuild-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
and all those WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

BOXING IN AMERICA.

WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

DEMPEY BEATS BRENNAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The fifteen rounds match between Jack Dempsey and Bill Brennan in Madison-sq. Gardens for the Championship of the World attracted a huge crowd. Just before the fight a telegram was read from Jess Willard challenging the winner.

The urst round opened with exchange of lefts and rights, followed by frequent clinches.

The second round started with a mix-up, followed by short lefts and rights at close quarters. Brennan got in a good left to the stomach aad two hefty upper-cuts.

In Round 3 Brennan's mouth was bleeding freelyq. Dempsey got in some powerful-jots in the last minute.

Round 4 was marked by a good deal of ineffective work at close quarters. Brennan sent a right twice to the head, the champion replying with a stiff left to the ear and two vicious rights to the head.

Round 5: Dempsey opened with three hard rights to the stomach and ribs, forcing Brennan into a neutral corner, and then repeating with hard rights to the body when Brennan got back to the centre of the ring.

Round 6: After half a minute's playing the men squared up and exchanged hard body blows with both hands, and in the subsequent mix-up Dempsey scored heavily on Brennan's wind.

Rounds 7 and 8 had no special feature, Brennan's returns seeming to be much lighter than the more forceful drives of Dempsey.

In the ninth there was much infighting. Brennan improving.

In Round 10 Dempsey almost dropped Brennan with a left cross to the jaw. He seemed pretty used up when the bell rang.

Dempsey did best throughout the eleventh round, Brennan falling in clinches to save himself.

Round 12: The end came suddenly. The champion registered a stunning right the heart and a left hook to the stomach. Brennan seemingly crumpled up, and as he tottered to the floor he was sent sprawling to the ropes with a right smash. He took the count rolling about the ring in a vain endeavour to regain his feet, and his seconds jumped in and carried him away. Dempsey retired from the fight undamaged save for a split ear which bled profusely.—Reuter's Special Service.

WHAT THE BOXERS RECEIVE.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

Jack Dempsey's contest with Brennan is said to be the hardest he has ever had. The champion will receive 100,000dols and Brennan 35,000dols. The receipts were over 200,000dols.—Central News.

ECONOMISTS IN CONFERENCE

SUGGESTIONS FOR LABOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

At the Indian Economic Conference, Professor Burnett-Hurst of Muir College made some important suggestions for legislation in view of the proposed amendment of Indian Factories Act. Among other matters, Professor Hurst favoured the introduction of sixty-hours' week, advocated a scheme for payment of maternity benefits to women in certain circumstances, pressed for deletion of section 27 permitting night employment of women in seasonal factories, recommended the passing of the Trades' Union Act, and pointed out the dangers of introducing the Workmen's Compensation Act, except for mines and railways, and then only in the case of loss of life or permanent disablement.

In conclusion, Professor Hurst said periodic labour conferences between employers, labour leaders, social leaders, economists; and officials could conveniently precede the establishment of the Central Labour Advisory Board and the drafting of the Indian Labour Code. No amount of international legislation can be a substitute for framing by India of her own labour laws and legislation based on the deliberations of persons knowing the country would be infinitely superior to legislation by outsiders.

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Mr. Fazli Hussain and Lala Harkishen Lal have been appointed Ministers in charge of the "Transferred Subjects" in the Government of Punjab under the Reforms Act.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

SESSIONS IN BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The third meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission was opened at 11 a.m. to-day at the Cowasji Jehangir Science Institute Hall, Bombay. Sir George Lloyd was unavoidably absent, and his speech was read by the Chief Secretary to Government for him. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Shah, President of the Commission, Professor Rushbrook Williams, who presided speaking for the commission, briefly thanked His Excellency for the cordial welcome given to the assembly by the Bombay Government. He referred to the interest and attraction of the records of Bombay from the point of view of the historian, and expressed the hope that it would be possible for the Commission to assist the Government of Bombay in dealing with the study and publication of the contents of their record room. Before lunch four papers were read. The first paper was by Professor Jadunath Sarkar, on "The Anarchy at Delhi 1750-1790 from contemporary Persian Records, the second by Dr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams on "Sher Shah," the third by Ven: W. K. Firminger on "Bengal and Bihar District Records, 1760-1790; their historical value and methods of preservation," adn the fourth by Maulavi Zafar Hasan on "A letter of condolence on th death of Emperor Shah Jehan from Aurangjez to Jehan Ara Begum and her reply."

SIR E. MACLAGAN.

ASSUMES CHARGE AS GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Sir Edward Maclagan assumed charge of the office of Governor of the Punjab and was sworn in together with the members of his Executive Council and newly appointed Ministry to-day, in the ball room at Government House. The oaths were administered by the Chief Justice to the Governor-Designate and by the Governor to the members-designate of the Executice Council and Ministry. After the Chief Secretary had presented Charge Certificates for signature, a salute of 17 guns was fired.

BILIMORA ZOROASTRIAN CLUB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BILIMORA, Jan. 2.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building for the Bilimora Zoroastrian Club was performed yesterday in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The Club came into existence a couple of years ago thanks mainly to the efforts and energy of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Limjibhoy Bilimoria. The Club proved a great success from the very start and with the growing number of visitors it was soon felt that the building in which it is housed at present would be inadequate to meet its wants. Thereupon, Mr. Ruttonji Shapurji Tata, President of the Club, offered to build a new structure at his expense. This offer was accepted by the Club, and the foundation-stone of the new structure was laid yesterday. Mr. Pestonji Tata, requested Mr. Dossabhoy Megoosi to lay the foundation stone which the latter did amid applause. Mr. Dossabhoy Megoosi on behalf of the Club thanked Mr. Ruttonji Tata for his generous offer. Subsequently, before the same assemblage Mr. Dhanjishah Gaba was presented by the Club with an address thanking him for his gift of a plot of ground with a bungalow on it, the latter for the use of non-resident members of the Club during their visits to Bilimora. Mr. Ruttonji Tata who presided on the occasion, presented the address which was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket to Mr. Gaba, who in reply thanked the Club for the honour they had done him there that afternoon. A dinner in honour of Mr. Gaba was given by the Club when covers were laid for over two hundred ladies and gentlemen.

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Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin; and the University of London.
Assistant Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras.
Senior History Lecturer to the London County Council, 1917—1919; Special Research Lecturer to the University of London, King's College, 1920.

The book consists of two parts. The first part deals exhaustively with the development of English Education during the years 1689 to 1750. The second part of the book is devoted to that very important subject, Indian Banking and Currency, which has been masterfully treated by the author in a small compass. The various opinions on the subject by different schools of thought have been collated and discussed, In a word, the whole work is of supreme importance just at the present moment of India's transition. The book is intended not only for the use of the student of economics but also to serve the purposes of a layreader.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

"PARSIS IN ANCIENT INDIA."

Some time ago Dr. Spooner of the Indian Archaeological department staggered the learned world with the hypothesis of a period of Parsi domination in India. The theory went much further and suggested inter alia that Gautama, the Buddha was of Persian descent. There is in fact a Gautama described in the Farwardin Yesht as a heretic teacher against whom pious Kazdians conducted successful polemics. Dr. Spooner brought forward, besides, a series of parallels between the teachings of the Buddha and the customs of the Buddhists and these of the exponents of Zoroastrianism. Dr. Spooner's conclusions met with a storm of protest. And the opposition was plainly not confined to literary arguments. Dr. Spooner who was relying more on archaeological evidences especially of his excavations at Pataliputra with the substantial encouragement of the late Sir Ratan Tata did not reply to his critics. It is said that he has reported fresh proofs to support his discovery and that negotiations are in progress between the fortunate scholar and the Tatas with a view to entrust Dr. Spooner with the preparation of an exhaustive and convincing monograph in consideration of a sum which is certainly not inadequate and is in keeping with the appreciation of labour, mental or physical, for which the Tatas are noted.

Meanwhile, it transpires that a large number of the parallels on which Dr. Spooner reared his edifice had already been brought to light by Mr. G. K. Nariman in his contributions to the "Indian Antiquary" ann most of which he embodied in an appendix to his "Religion of the Iranian People" published so long ago as 1912.

Now another Parsi scholar, Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Hodivala, M.A., has, under a generous subvention by Mr. J. E. Saklatvala, placed before the public his "Parsis of Ancient India." The author makes due acknowledgments to Mr. Nariman whose "suggestion from the platform and the press, which inspired me to study the Bhavishya Purana."

A remarkable feature of the book is the learned preface by Mr. M. P. Khareghat (I.C.S.), which deals with the references to Parsis in Sanskrit literature and subjects Dr. Spooner's theory to a noteworthy critical analysis in which the ex-judge reveals his old impartial penetrating judicial self. Mr. Hodivala's small treatise is impregnated with the results of erudite research and testifies to the profound study of Hindu lore by the Parsis. There are two introductory Notes to the book, the first of which deals with the numerous branches of Zoroastrian antiquities which have scarcely been yet touched, much less explored. It incidentaly indicates the cognate literatures of Arabia and Armenia which promise rich returns. The other Note is by Mr. A Govindacharya Swami of Mysore, one of the rare Hindu students of Parsi religion. We have nothing but admiration for Dr. Spooner who had the courage to advance an unheard-of hypothesis in the political history of India. But we emphatically invite the attention of Indian patrons of sound research to the present valuable production by an Indian. If Indians without the benefit of a research scholarship in Europe can achieve works like Mr. Hodivala's "Parsis in Ancient India" the desirability of encouraging them in preference to foreigners is manifest. Perhaps the wisest method of stimulating research is neither to grant an invidious monopoly to Europeans nor to altogether discard their collaboration. The most fruitful results may be anticipated out of judicious cooperation of the East and the West on a basis of unequivocal equality. Mr. Saklatvala has imparted a stimulus to antiquarian studies which will not be less prized because the official Bombay University, despite its Doctors, has produced nothing which can stand as a feint match to the learned "Parsis of Ancient India." It is a private enterprise which should shame the University into emulation.

A NEW ENCYCLOPOEDIA.

The New age Encyclopaedia Vol. A to Bango. Nelson and Sons.

It was just like Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons to realise that in addition to a new philosophy of life, new art, new religion, new comity of nations, we all wanted a new Pocket Encyclopaedia. The Encyclopaedia is all right. It is the pocket that I have been wondering about. In the old pre-war days, when one bought a new coat every year or so, pockets were just pockets, but to-day one hesitates to make them the receptacle of a even 480 pages of print. On the desk the ten volumes of the *New Age Encyclopaedia* occupy only nine inches of linear space, and besides most desks are pre-war and do not mind an extra ten volumes are so but one has to think twice about that pocket. By rigid compression free use of abreviations, and a note form of imparting informations, the editor, Sir Edward Parrott "assisted by a large staff of specialists" has achieved wonders of peptonised knowledge. Obviously all knowledge cannot be compressed into 5,000 pages, and Sir Edward Parrott has wisely specialised on post-war information, on living men and living movements. On modern inventions, all the craft of the air and of the depths of the sea, on new international relationships and freshly drawn frontiers. It is the kind of Encyclopaedia in which Athens gets three columns and Armenia four and a half and Sir William Armstrong has a few more lines than Aristides. But that is what we all want at the moment. As the editor truly remarks the Great War has made all earlier Encyclopaedia's inadequate as compendiads of world knowledge, and left them little but an antiquanan interest. More people are inquiring about the battles of the Marne, of Loos, of Sedar and Galli Poli, than about Marathon, Agincourt, Panipat, and Actuim. Machinery bulks largely both in the text and illustrations and all the lumber of obsolete theories has been thrown overboard. Needless to say no Encyclopaedia answers the text applied to it by every purchaser, that of writing up his own particular hobby, for Encyclopaedia's cannot indulge in hobbies, for all round reliable up-to-date information Nelson's Pocket Encyclopaedia is well up to the mark.

BEAUTIES OF SANTAYANA.

"Little Essays from the writings of George Santayana," by Logan Pearsall Smith, published by Constable and Company Ld.

Ardent admirers of Shakespeare have asserted that he has said something on every subject of human interest, and said it better than others. In Mr. L. P. Smith, George Santayana has found a similar admirer, who asserts that much in his writings is "more interesting and in many ways more important than anything found in the works of other contemporary writers." Mr. Smith soon fell into the habit of copying out the most striking and elegant passages from his idol's works, and the collection attained the dimensions of a fairly large volume. The original author agreed to its publication and revised certain portions of it. Santayana is a Spaniard by birth and an American by training. With the poetic temperament of the Latin races, he combines philosophic insight of a rare order, and at Harvard he must have learnt the art of writing as attractively as an American newspaper. If he is at times obscure, it is because truth is often hidden in the caves of the ocean and we cannot reach it without diving deep beneath the surface. He is not the founder of a definite system of philosophy, and in that respect one may say of him what he has said of Emerson. Yet his characteristic attitude towards the world and towards human institutions is based on Reason, and Mr. Smith thinks that an "edifice of Reason" could be built out of his writings. One of Santayana's most popular works is entitled the Life of Reason, on the Phases of Human Progress. There is much that is irrational and instinctive in human nature, but the evolutionist holds that the purposeful devices of a by-gone day have become the instincts of to-day.

This collection of more than a hundred essays is divided into five parts, which respectively deal with human nature, religion, art and poetry, poets and philosophers, and materialism and morals. The coldest analysis of human nature must admit the powerful influence of ideals. An ideal is not a mere imagine in the fancy, a dream which can never be realised. It is, as Santayana puts it, "the goal of a passionate force in the poet or orator." It is not out of harmony with the conditions of its birth, and its very birth is a proof that the conditions of its realisation must exist. We generally associate belief with religion. Santayana argues that the proper sphere of belief is really science. Those who pretend to believe in immortality should welcome death, but they do not. Those who believe in prayer should make no practical efforts to secure their ends, but they have more faith in these efforts. People, however, do not abandon discredited beliefs if there is nothing to replace them which satisfies their cravings. Santayana draws an interesting distinction between piety and spirituality. Piety is said to be retrospective which spirituality represents the aspiring side of religion. Many critics have defined the purpose of literature in striking epigrams, but nothing could be neater than the saying of Santayana that "to turn events into ideas is the function of literature." He is not exactly a pessimist, but he holds that there is a dearth of great men in our age. It is thus explained: "Greatness is spontaneous; simplicity, trust in some one clear instinct, are essential to it. How should there be any great heroes, saints, artists, philosophers, or legislators in an age when nobody trust himself, or feels any confidence in reason, in an age when the word *dogmatic* is a term of reproach?" The general impression is that this is an age of reason. Santayana appears to think that this is an age of revolt, rather than of reason. He says of modern radicals that "like children escaped from school, they find their whole happiness in freedom. They are proud of what they have rejected, as if a great wit were required to do so: but they do not known what they want." This sounds Carlylean.

Most of the works from which Mr. Smith has taken his extracts were written before the great European war. The steady growth of armaments and occasional exhibitions of resentment in international dealings had led many to shake their heads and expect a storm. Could the great nations afford to launch upon a war? Does war fulfil a useful purpose in the evolution of mankind? Such questions were being discussed and Santayana did not ignore them. He did not agree with the panegyrists of war that it preserved races from decay. A struggle with nature may develop manhood, but international war, he wrote "wastes a nation's wealth, chokes its industries, kills its flower, narrows its sympathies, condemns it to be governed by adventurers, and leaves the puny, deformed, and unmanly to bread the next generation." He, however, thought that with the most scientific development of the art of politics, "the need of a material basis for spirit is what renders partial war with parts of the world the inevitable back ground of charity and justice. There is a chivalrous side of war, if war be inevitable. It consists in our acknowledging "the right of others to pursue ends contrary to our own." Such pursuit of its own ends by a nation is patriotism, and one of the finest essays in the collection is on the right of preferring one's native land to others. Under every Government the subject has the right to expect that he shall be helped "to give scope to his congenial activities." In order to represent the general interests of its subjects, a Government must "move in sympathy with their habits and memories, and respect their idiosyncrasies."

DAI NIPPON

Modern Japan, by W. M. McGovern, T. Fisher Union, 1920.

This is one of the most informing books that has been written on Modern Japan in English. The writer is, of course, no Lafcadio Hearn. He is a student of practical matters, writing, with a vast amount of knowledge of his subject, in a popular style. For the Indian reader of the book, there are certain facts of predominant interest in it. First of all, he will notice, if he reads this book carefully, that Japan has retained many of her old customs and institutions, little modifications of their form or name do not matter much. The old nobles surrendered their territorial semi-independence at the time of the Restoration, but they were appointed Governors of those very districts under the new *regime*. The Council of Elders again is a modification of the Council of Nobles that advised the Tokugawa Shoguns. Then again, the respect which the old Japanese had, like all Priental peoples, for learning, is still kept up. Many of the senior professors in the Japanese Universities are three buttoned men, that is, men whose official status is as high as that of the heads of administrative departments. All positions depend, in fact, in modern Japan upon the educational qualifications of a man, and not upon his birth, or anything else.

Japan owes more to Germany than to any other Western nation for her efficiency in administrative methods. It is a highly centralized State, with a perfect bureaucratic system. The Sovereign is the source of all law, all authority there. This does not appeal to our democratic author. He regrets that the Japanese Diet should have no power of the purse. He dislikes the way the Cabinet often acts, regardless of the wishes of the people. But things are changing. The democratic wave is spreading over Japan. With what good or disastrous results, the future alone will reveal to us.

Now that the wave of 'Nationalism' is spreading over India, Indians might do well to imitate Japan in certain respects. In the Japanese system of education, for example, there is no great distinction observed between history, and legend. That which is beautiful, and likely to increase the self-respect of the people must be taught, whether it be 'scientifically' true or not. The Emperor is *really* the descendant of Amaterasu, the Sun-goddess. Men like Ashikaga and Iyeyasu, both remarkable Shoguns of old times, are not to be praised in any school text book, because they had behaved badly with their Emperors! Japan is the best of countries, the Japanese children are taught, and the Japanese are superior to all other peoples on earth. What a fine way of creating national self-respect!

In what way has Japan already proved her superiority over Western nations? Firstly, by allowing her nobles the right to speak in both the Houses, she has made them take more interest in politics than the nobles of any European country. Then, she trains up men for every kind of post, so that the round man is always put in the round hole there. This is not the case in England or America. Then again, the head of any department in Japan is held responsible for the mistakes of his subordinates. If a serious mistake is made by his department, he does not find fault with his subordinates, as in European countries, but commits *hari kiri* at the disgrace brought on him. Finally, Japan has so developed industrially, that there is no cut-throat competition between any great Japanese firms. All cooperate, with the object of making their country rich, since each of them, more or less, has a different and distinct field of activities.

The chapters on contemporary Japanese Art and literature are scrappy and superficial, because Mr. McGovern is not fitted, either by temperament or training to write on these subjects.

V. B. M.

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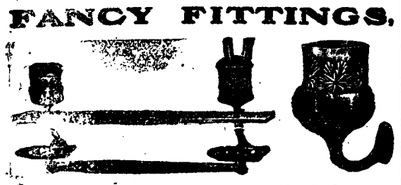

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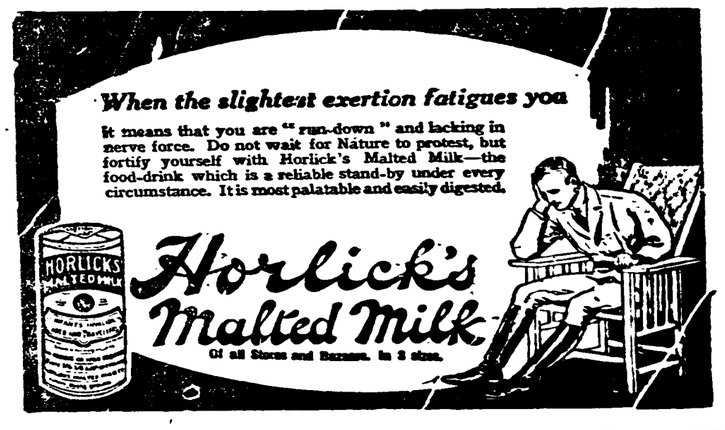

Horlick's Malted Milk

Of all Stores and Stations. In 3 sizes.

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